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## Currency Rates

By reading this table of the October 30, 1978's closing international rates, one can find the value of the major currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.R.	Chf.	Sfr.	Scd.	DKr.
American	1.00	0.69	0.52	4.83	0.24	0.70	0.75	0.13	0.16
British	1.46	1.00	0.75	6.55	0.35	1.00	1.06	0.19	0.23
French	6.55	1.56	1.20	1.00	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.04
German	1.93	1.35	1.00	8.33	0.42	1.43	1.50	0.27	0.33
Italian	2.00	1.48	1.15	9.36	0.48	1.56	1.64	0.30	0.36
Japanese	163.63	118.06	90.33	800.00	40.33	118.06	125.00	21.36	26.67
Swiss	0.75	0.70	0.52	3.75	0.20	1.00	1.06	0.19	0.23
Scandinavian	6.46	1.56	1.20	6.46	0.34	0.70	0.75	0.13	0.16
Danish	6.46	1.56	1.20	6.46	0.34	0.70	0.75	0.13	0.16
Swedish	6.46	1.56	1.20	6.46	0.34	0.70	0.75	0.13	0.16
Norwegian	6.46	1.56	1.20	6.46	0.34	0.70	0.75	0.13	0.16

## Currency Rates

By reading this table of the November 2, 1978's closing international rates, one can find the value of the major currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

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## Dollar Holds Gains in Uncertain Trading

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The dollar today generally held its gains made in thin trading yesterday in the foreign exchange market, which is still unsettled following the latest U.S. measures to curb gold exports.

### Market Still 'Very, Very Nervous' With Erratic and Volatile Rates

ties toward further intervention, another trader said. Although the dollar finished higher on the day against the main trading currencies, the movements of the dollar throughout the day were described as erratic and volatile. Central banks in Europe offered scant support, with the West German Bundesbank buying only \$11.3 million at the Frankfurt fixing, dealers said.

Administration deals with these problems, any recovery in the dollar is likely to be temporary, he added. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar traded within an extremely wide band of 450 points between 1.8550 DM and 1.9000 DM. It finished at 1.8695 DM in London dealing, up from 1.8600 DM late yesterday.

It was quoted at 4.25-4.29 French francs, buying and selling, compared with 4.17-4.22 francs overnight. It was at 2.01-2.02 guilders versus 1.99-2.01 and 826-829 lire compared with 815-825 yesterday.

## Camp 10 Miles From Lusaka Reported Hit

### Rhodesia Renews Air Strikes in Zambia

By Michael T. Kaufman  
LUSAKA, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (AP)—For the second time in 12 years, Rhodesian aircraft today attacked a guerrilla base in Zambia.

The Rhodesian military command reported that an air strike carried out "with pinpoint accuracy" against a guerrilla camp whose location had been ascertained from captured guerrillas.

forces. Furthermore, 7 black civilians died in what was described as a crossfire, while guerrillas were said to have slain 15 black civilians. The military command also reported that the main rail link to Zambia had been damaged by a land mine but that the line has been repaired.

ment that will end the fighting and bloodshed," Mr. Brown said.]  
Owen Shouted Down  
LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The House of Commons erupted today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Nyerere Vows Revenge for Invasion

### Tanzania Preparing Attack on Uganda

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 2 (AP)—Tanzanian armed forces today prepared to strike against invading Uganda, well-informed sources said.

The sources reported that so far the Tanzanians have held back from major action against a Ugandan force said to number between 2,000 and 3,000 men, occupying 700 square miles.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere vowed last night that Tanzania would revenge Uganda's invasion of its country. He also disclosed that Tanzanian ground forces had shot down three of their own planes.

In a speech to a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Party, Mr. Nyerere accused Ugandan President Idi Amin of being a barbarian and told other countries to desist from trying to settle the 4-day-old war peacefully.

## House Investigators Report

### Groups Under Moon Sect Allegedly Violated Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP)—A House investigating subcommittee said yesterday that it has found evidence that organizations controlled by South Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon systematically violated U.S. tax, immigration, banking, currency and foreign-agent laws in pushing toward a goal of running a world government.

The House International Organizations subcommittee recommended after an 18-month study of Korean-U.S. relations that a federal interagency task force continue investigating the allegedly illegal activities of what it called the "Moon organization."

Many of the findings in the 447-page report released yesterday have been touched on before by the press or earlier congressional hearings. But the conclusions about the Moon-related groups were stronger than any previously mentioned by the subcommittee.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., the subcommittee chairman, expressed particular concern about new findings that a Moon-controlled business in Korea approached Colt Industries last year—apparently representing the Korean government—to try to get permission to export M-16 rifles being manufactured there.

## aly Terrorists

### Attack Targets

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Terrorists again early today in Rome, three police buses and a car were hit by a series of explosions. At least 10 people were injured and a car was burned.

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## Attack Reportedly Repelled

# Hanoi Charges Incursion, Shooting by China Troops

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Vietnam claimed today that hundreds of Chinese soldiers crossed into Vietnam, opening fire and setting up observation posts, before being driven away by Vietnamese militia.

The Voice of Vietnam, monitored here, said that the shooting occurred last night in the country's northern Cao Lang province after thousands of Chinese soldiers had marched to the frontier.

An earlier broadcast today said that the situation along the frontier was critical and that Vietnam's Foreign Ministry "vehemently protests and severely condemns these criminal acts of the Chinese authorities."

Vietnam has reported Chinese incursions almost daily, but there has not been major coverage by Chinese news media of the frontier tension, which began earlier this year.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops invaded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

closed, with both sides accusing the other of violations. The quarrel was sparked earlier this year by Chinese accusations that Vietnam was mistreating its ethnic Chinese population. It was

escalated while about 160,000 of the Chinese made their way to China. Most analysts believe that the tension stems from China's anger at the close links between Vietnam

and the Soviet Union and from Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, a Chinese ally. The analysts wonder how far Moscow would go if China intervened (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, left, and Alexander Ivanchenkov after return to earth.

## Two Russians Land After 140 Days

### Longest Space Mission Ends

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (NYT)—Two Soviet cosmonauts today ended the longest space mission in history, parachuting to a soft landing in a shuttle capsule 140 days after launching. They touched down at 14:05 today, Moscow time, 112 miles southeast of the Soviet Central Asian city of Dzhezkazgan, according to Tass.

The astronauts, Col. Vladimir Kovalenok, the commander, and Alexander Ivanchenkov, flight engineer, went into space June 15 and boarded the orbiting Salyut-6 two days later. Long as their mission was, even longer ones are apparently planned for others.

have important military as well as scientific potential—as an antisatellite weapon, for instance. "They keep sending men up on longer and longer flights," a Western expert said, "testing the effects of long-term weightlessness on the human body in gradual increments. There are problems with such long periods in space—calcium transport in the bones, liver changes and psychological problems—but apparently they're not insurmountable."

"We can envisage still longer flights which are called for by the future of cosmonautics," Tass quoted the head of the cosmonauts' training program, Gen. Georgi Beregovoi, as saying tonight. Western scientists here say the Russians are working steadily toward establishment of a permanently manned orbital space station that would

The two returning cosmonauts were said to be feeling fine today. The last long-term Soviet space crew took several days to re-adapt to gravity and the normal world after their 96-day mission ended in March, and Col. Kovalenok, 36, and Mr. Ivanchenkov, 37, were immediately put under medical observation.

The Salyut-6 station is still in orbit and was put in mothballs by the crew before they left it last night. During their record mission, the cosmonauts (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Both Predict Peace Pact

### Carter Changes His Plans, Meets Begin

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—President Carter reversed his plans and met today with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, who predicted: "We shall have soon a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, a turning point in the history of the Middle East."

Mr. Carter, who greeted Mr. Begin outside the home of Arthur Krim, a Democratic fund-raiser, also said: "We are going to have peace in the Middle East."

The two leaders then entered the home for the 30-minute meeting, which was arranged this morning by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at Mr. Carter's request.

Mr. Begin met earlier with Mr. Vance to discuss negotiations on the Middle East peace treaty and told reporters that the session had resulted in real progress although there were still hurdles to overcome. But he predicted that the details of the peace treaty would be worked out soon.

Mr. Carter went out to the sidewalk and hugged Mr. Begin as he arrived. Mr. Begin said that he had

been hearing news reports that Mr. Carter was snubbing him because of dissatisfaction over Israel's plans to expand its settlements on the West Bank. Although there had been no scheduled visit, the prime minister said: "I did not feel for one minute snubbed. Sometimes

even wives and husbands have disputes." The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that it was a courtesy visit, and that no substantive negotiations were expected to be conducted between the two leaders.

Mr. Begin said that Mr. Carter had sent him via Mr. Vance a personal gift, a plaque with a dedication in his own handwriting. The plaque bore a picture of an asteroid discovered at the time of the Camp

David peace talks in September among Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Vance said that the asteroid was named by scientists at the Palomar observatory as Ra-Shalom to commemorate the peace talks.

Mr. Begin read the note from Mr. Carter, which said: "Best wishes to Prime Minister Begin."

Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, who flew here from Washington yesterday, said that talks with State Department officials produced relatively good progress toward a peace treaty.

The State Department press officer, George Sherman, yesterday said that U.S. aid was not a condition to concluding the treaty, except for a U.S. commitment to finance two new airfields in Israel to replace Sinai facilities that were given up in the proposed peace pact.

Mr. Begin was to receive the Family of Man award presented by the New York City Council of Churches tonight. His trip will also take him to Los Angeles for a speaking engagement and a week-long visit to Canada.

The West Bank issue is said to be among the principal items holding up an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Besides the West Bank issue, Egypt and Israel reportedly have yet to decide whether to exchange ambassadors or lower-level ministers after the treaty is signed.

Mr. Begin said that he hoped that all disputed issues could be resolved and a pact signed before he and Mr. Sadat travel to Norway in December to jointly accept the Nobel Peace Prize.

## Replacement Airport

### Opened on Tenerife

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Nov. 2 (AP)—An international airport was opened today to replace the airport where the world's worst aircraft collision killed 574 persons 19 months ago.

Called Reina Sofia (Queen Sofia), the airport was built 12 kilometers south of the city. It will be inaugurated by Spain's Queen Sofia on Monday. The old airport will be used for military craft.

## National Airline Remains Grounded

### Striking Iran Oil Workers Bar Export Production

TEHRAN, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Labor unrest continued in Iran today, with an estimated 30,000 striking oil workers vowing not to produce export quantities of crude oil until martial law was lifted, while the national airline remained grounded for the second straight day with no settlement in sight.

Fire damaged a liquefied-gas plant in the strike-bound southern region. Military authorities, on alert since reports of possible sabotage attempts, investigated the cause of the blaze, which raged for four hours. Losses were estimated at \$5.7 million.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi reportedly will meet with the chief opposition mediator, Karim Sanjabi, after discussions with pro-shah opposition leader and former Premier Ali Amiri earlier in the week. Mr. Sanjabi, in Paris for talks

with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a key figure in the current crisis, will be received by the shah for a review of the crisis and a common search for a solution. Mr. Amiri said today, Mr. Khomeini, a Moslem leader, has called for the shah's overthrow.

Darius Foruhar, a hard-line leader of the National Front Party, called for the establishment of a transitional government while the country's political future was being decided. He did not elaborate.

In demonstrations across the country today, youths, women and workers called for an Islamic government and strongly criticized the regime.

The largest demonstration was held in Abadan, in southern Iran,



## Bid to Stop Egypt-Israel Peace

# Arab Chiefs Open Talks On Camp David Strategy

By Joe Alex Morris

BAGHDAD, Nov. 2 — Arab leaders opened a summit conference here today in a last-ditch effort to stop Egyptian President Anwar Sadat from signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

All 22 Arab states, with the exception of Egypt which was not invited, plus the Palestine Liberation Organization gathered in the presidential palace tonight to try to find an answer to the Camp David accords and the prospect of an Arab state making peace with Israel.

But there were some notable absences, including Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, who apparently felt that this conference would not come up with anything more than a minimum consensus that Camp David was a bad thing. But Libya was represented, as were three states which have backed Mr. Sadat's policy — the Sudan, Morocco, and Oman.

The Arab foreign ministers, who met for four days before the heads of state assembled, approved yesterday a draft declaration condemning the Camp David accords, but refusing to impose sanctions on Egypt for negotiating peace with Israel. That declaration is now before the Arab chiefs of state.

The meeting, proposed by Iraq, is aimed at keeping the Arab camp united and at isolating Mr. Sadat. The tone was set by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr in his inaugural speech:

"We are not trying to isolate Egypt. We must not fall victims to emotional reaction and thus take wrongly a negative stand towards the people of Egypt."

"The president of Egypt is he who bears responsibility. He is

causing grave harm to the Arab nation and is stabbing where it hurts most."

Much of this speech was aimed at Saudi Arabia, which has said that it will not agree to any decision to isolate Egypt. Mr. Bakr went further by stressing that the conference should make a last attempt to bring Egypt back into the Arab camp.

"We, who have the money, must insure his [Mr. Sadat's] economic needs in order to make it possible to withstand in the face of the Zionist enemy," he said. Iraq has proposed a \$9 billion fund, \$5 billion of which should go to Egypt, to win back Mr. Sadat. Saudi Arabia would be the prime donor, putting up \$3.5 billion.

The opening session was also addressed by Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad, who arrived here unexpectedly after first declining to come. He criticized the Camp David accords for not going far enough toward a comprehensive Middle East peace, but warned against ill-prepared reactions.

The extent of disagreement here was hard to define, since the press has been isolated from the conference. The foreign ministers met until 4 a.m. this morning trying to resolve their disputes. They held another meeting later in the day, before the summit started, but the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Faisal, did not attend. Instead, he flew to Saudi Arabia, stirring speculation that the Saudis might boycott the meeting. But Saudi Crown Prince Fahd arrived later in the day.

The major differences included the proposed \$9 billion fund and how far to go in the boycott of Egypt. Proposals have been made to apply the Arab League boycott of Israel to Egypt with full economic and political sanctions. Another is to move the Arab League from Cairo to another capital, probably Riyadh.

The Saudis and their allies are not likely to go that far.

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## UN Sets Plans To Repatriate Zaire Nationals

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (AP) — The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today announced plans to repatriate some 110,000 Zaire nationals who have fled the country following hostilities there during the last two years.

Alain Peters, UNHCR delegate for West and Central Africa, said at a news conference the program, which is expected to take 12 months, will cost \$11.375 million. He said it will initially be financed by UNHCR funds but appealed to UN member states to provide "the major part" of the money.

Mr. Peters warned, however, that the program depended on an agreement by Zaire President Sese Seko Mobutu to extend the Dec. 31 deadline of an amnesty he announced in June covering all nationals outside the country.

Most of those being repatriated are currently in Angola, he said, with the others returning from Sudan, Uganda and Zambia. Of the 110,000 involved, an estimated 60,000 considered to be in greatest need are to be provided with transport.

The money required to finance the program will be spent on food, shelter, medical care, clothing, UN-managed reception centers along the Zaire border and transit posts within the country itself.

Magistrate Chris Cockerton sentenced Sister Clotilde Moyon, 26, to two years in jail on two counts of violating the Law and Order Act, but suspended 18 months of the sentence after the nun pleaded guilty. The magistrate said her case was aggravated by her failure to give police information even when she was asked.

On two occasions, four guerrillas forcibly took medicine from her mission and warned that she would be killed if she reported the incident. She later denied the insurgents had been in the area.

## Rhodesians Raid Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

in shouts of "disgraceful" and "appalling" from Conservative opposition lawmakers, drowning out Foreign Secretary David Owen as he announced that the cost of the British arms shipments to Zambia was £10 million (about \$20 million).

Commenting on the Rhodesian air force strike announced today, Mr. Owen said "All this does is to underline the vital need for a negotiated settlement involving all these people who are currently fighting each other."

He said Britain also will step up military training of Zambian troops in Britain but that no British troops or aircraft will be stationed in Zambia.

Smith Assassins Callaghan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith today criticized Premier James Callaghan of Britain and said that London must no longer evade its responsibilities in arranging an all-party conference to try to bring about a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

Mr. Callaghan said yesterday that he doubted whether the will for an all-party conference now existed. Mr. Smith said that he was "taken aback" by this statement.

"As the governments of the United States, Britain and Rhodesia have agreed to the conference, on whose part is there an unwillingness to attend?" Mr. Smith asked.

**Rhodesia Nun Jailed In Guerrilla Incident**

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A black Roman Catholic nun has been jailed for six months for failing to tell authorities that guerrillas had been at her mission near the Zambian border.

Magistrate Chris Cockerton sentenced Sister Clotilde Moyon, 26, to two years in jail on two counts of violating the Law and Order Act, but suspended 18 months of the sentence after the nun pleaded guilty. The magistrate said her case was aggravated by her failure to give police information even when she was asked.

On two occasions, four guerrillas forcibly took medicine from her mission and warned that she would be killed if she reported the incident. She later denied the insurgents had been in the area.

## Wagner Granddaughter Backs Nazi Amnesty, Newspaper Says

MUNICH, Nov. 2 (AP) — The granddaughter of composer Richard Wagner, Winifred Wagner, was among 250 known ultrarightists and former Hitler supporters to sign a petition demanding amnesty for all Nazi war criminals, a rightist Munich newspaper reported today.

The weekly Deutsche National Zeitung said that others who signed the petition included rocket researcher Hermann Oberth, Arno Breker, one of Hitler's favorite sculptors; plane constructor Gerhard Fieseler; Ulrich Rudel, Hitler's favorite dive-bomber pilot; Otto Kranzbuehler, former war-crimes trial defense counsel for Adm. Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor, and Robert Servatius, defense lawyer for Adolf Eichmann, who carried out the program of Jewish extermination.

The statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes is to expire Dec. 31, next year, 30 years after the Federal Republic of Germany was established. However, it does not affect war crimes under investigation.

The petition apparently was prompted by Herbert Wehner, parliamentary whip of the ruling Social Democratic Party, who said during a recent visit to Israel that he favors abolition of the statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes and for murder in general.

Prior to Mr. Wehner's statement, party chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt backed letting the statute of limitations expire. Mr. Brandt and many jurists maintain that it is increasingly difficult to find reliable witnesses for the prosecution of war criminals.



**BOWMAN, NOT BOXER** — Premier Takeo Fukuda of Japan appears to be telegraphing a punch to President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, but he is only giving some tips on archery, which the president tried with indifference yesterday in Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda is at the left, and Mrs. Lopez Portillo is next to her husband.

## To Avenge Government Crackdown

# Beirut Renegades Attack Aide's Guards

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A rightist breakaway army unit and allied militiamen today opened fire on the commando escort of Defense Minister Fuad Bturos, avenging a surprise crackdown on their leadership 24 hours earlier.

Four Lebanese Army commandos and four of the attackers were wounded in the automatic-weapon fire, some of them seriously, police and army sources said. A Christian militiaman was killed. Mr. Bturos, in a limousine two cars back from the escort vehicles, was not hurt.

The mid-morning battle in the heart of Christian East Beirut was seen by officials as a rightist retaliation for a crackdown on a renegade army faction calling itself the Lebanese Revolutionary Army. Army commandos raided the mountain home of the renegades' leader, Capt. Samir Ashkar, early yesterday. They killed Capt. Ashkar and captured 13 of his followers in the strongest move since the civil war to reassert central government authority over a splintered militia.

En Route to Airport

The avenging attackers had set up a barricade barely a block from Mr. Bturos' home and opened fire on the motorcade that was to take him to Beirut airport for a flight to the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, police and army sources said.

The assailants sprayed the lead escort car with automatic rifle fire, wounding four commandos. The second commando vehicle returned fire, the sources said.

There were initial reports that a commando was also abducted, but no separate confirmation was available from police or army sources.

The two main Israeli-armed Christian militia groups — the "major part" of the money.

Mr. Peters warned, however, that the program depended on an agreement by Zaire President Sese Seko Mobutu to extend the Dec. 31 deadline of an amnesty he announced in June covering all nationals outside the country.

Most of those being repatriated are currently in Angola, he said, with the others returning from Sudan, Uganda and Zambia. Of the 110,000 involved, an estimated 60,000 considered to be in greatest need are to be provided with transport.

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The petition apparently was prompted by Herbert Wehner, parliamentary whip of the ruling Social Democratic Party, who said during a recent visit to Israel that he favors abolition of the statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes and for murder in general.

Prior to Mr. Wehner's statement, party chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt backed letting the statute of limitations expire. Mr. Brandt and many jurists maintain that it is increasingly difficult to find reliable witnesses for the prosecution of war criminals.

Phalangist and National Liberal Parties — promptly disclaimed responsibility for the attack. But police sources said that a dead Phalangist militia man was among the casualties.

Possible Threat

Capt. Ashkar's renegade unit was believed to number only several dozen men, but was seen by diplomatic sources as a possible threat to government efforts to end Lebanon's four years of violence by rebuilding a strong nonpartisan military.

Western military sources said

that it was Capt. Ashkar who fired the first shot during a clash in February between Christian soldiers and Arab peacekeeping forces — a battle that has sparked escalating rounds of violence between the Syrians and Christian militia forces.

As part of an ambitious peace plan that ended the worst round of fighting 26 days ago, the government pledged to redouble efforts to get politics out of the barracks.

In reporting the move against Capt. Ashkar, the army command served notice that "any attempts against the army or its honor will be crushed."

The youths are recruits who volunteer after basic training to join Nahal units.

Israel pledged during the Camp David summit in September not to build settlements in the occupied Arab territories during the three months of negotiations on a peace treaty with Egypt. Thus, construction of the settlements would not be expected to begin until mid-December at the earliest.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided a week ago to expand existing settlements in the territories, a move that angered the White House. The United States views the settlements as illegal and obstacles to peace.

No Funds for Settlements

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — The Israeli government has no funds available in this year's budget to finance expansion of settlements in occupied areas, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said yesterday.

Mr. Ehrlich was responding on Israeli television to questions about estimates in the press of the amount needed for the expansions; the estimates have ranged from \$15 million to \$30 million.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, alleged that the conspiracy between the News and the Newspapers and Mail Deliverers Union created a condition "whereby the Post is unable to publish and distribute the Sun."

Post publisher Rupert Murdoch said on Oct. 20 that he would begin publication within a few days of the morning newspaper, but the paper has yet to be on newsstands.

The complaint alleged that the News threatened its drivers with loss of jobs if the Sun were allowed to appear. It said that the News directed its delivery foremen to instruct drivers to complain to union officials that driver jobs would be eliminated if the Sun appeared.

Announcement of a new paper was made two weeks after the Post settled with striking pressmen and resumed publication while the News and The New York Times remained on strike. Both papers yesterday reached tentative settlement with the pressmen and could resume publishing as early as Sunday.

Other East German guards in a patrol boat spotted the escape attempt, stopped the barge, boarded it and arrested the soldier, West Berlin police said.

The guard jumped onto the Westward-bound barge in the Spree river from a bridge near East Berlin's Friedrichstrasse train station, according to West Berlin police who saw the incident.

Other East German guards in a patrol boat spotted the escape attempt, stopped the barge, boarded it and arrested the soldier, West Berlin police said.

The Russians, chief suppliers of military and civilian aid to Vietnam, have denounced Peking harshly in recent months over its handling of the dispute with Vietnam.

Although Tass did not mention Peking reports of heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Chinese troops, it made an indirect reference to China, saying: "The sides noted with concern negative moments in the development of the international situation — in particular in the Far East and in Southeast Asia."

In their common opinion the policy of repulsing aggressive ambitions and attempts of rude pressure on independent states — is the only correct and substantiated policy."

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## In Reporting Cabinet Talks on Peace Strategy

# Israel Press Defying Military Censors

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (WP) — The Middle East negotiations in Washington have led to a feud between the Israeli press and the government over censorship of newspaper accounts of Cabinet discussions on peace strategy.

Israeli journalists and editors are protesting what they call news management by the government and censorship of reports of political discussions in the Cabinet on security grounds.

The editors are boycotting a tripartite censorship appeals committee and, in defiance of the rules, have begun dramatizing the censorship by displaying blocks of white space in the news columns where material has been deleted.

The government says, apparently correctly, that it is acting within the law. It also argues that restraints are needed to keep the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations from unraveling.

Controls on Leaks

To control leaks, Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been designating Cabinet meetings as meetings of the Ministerial Defense and Security Committee, thereby, theoretically, preventing public disclosure of what takes place.

A Cabinet member can be fined or imprisoned for talking about such meetings, and reporters and editors can be similarly punished if they publish the information. In practice, those sanctions have not been imposed.

Given the competitiveness of Israel's free-wheeling press and the loquaciousness of ministers who make up the coalition Cabinet, leaks are as certain as hot desert winds in July. Some ministers refuse comment when approached after the meetings, but others routinely oblige with accounts of the deliberations, with varying degrees of thoroughness and accuracy.

When that happens, the government turns, ironically, to a law that was enacted by the British government in 1933 to suppress the increasingly vocal Hebrew press.

The Mandatory Press Ordinance, which was translated into Hebrew and adopted by Israel, gives the government broad powers to control the news media.

One clause empowered the interior minister to stop publication of a newspaper if, in his opinion, publication could endanger public safety by causing panic or despair.

But the law is invoked principally by the Israeli Army censor to prevent the publication or broadcast of material considered to be a danger to national security, particularly military news.

The present controversy stems

from censorship of reports of Cabinet debates and votes on the Egyptian-Israeli draft treaties, and the government's instructions to its delegation in Washington.

White-Spaced Story

For example, Ha'aretz, the Hebrew morning paper, last week carried a story by its political reporter, Uzi Ben-Zion, under a headline that promised a reconstruction of the debate in which the Cabinet approved the draft treaty but backed on a number of amendments.

The story was broken up by large

blocks of white space indicating heavy censorship. In some cases the narrative was interrupted mid-sentence.

Mr. Ben-Zion wrote, "There is dissatisfaction in the Cabinet, though the new draft is incomparably better." White space followed. The censor also deleted parts of the story that obviated deal with the proposed amendments, the number of ministers who opposed the draft and the preamble language that purportedly links the bilateral to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

## UN Film on Palestinian Problem

# Draws Unanimous Condemnation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat gets to say 30 words and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan about 150 in a United Nations film on the Palestinians now nearing completion.

Footage of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was left on the cutting-room floor. Some sources said that he preferred not to appear in the film, tentatively entitled "The Palestinian People Do Have Rights," because of the controversy surrounding his role in the 1973 Arab boycott.

According to a UN official, no one who is politically involved will be satisfied with the final product — the Palestinians perhaps least of all. U.S. Jewish groups and other American supporters of Israel greeted the General Assembly-approved documentary project with outrage.

The U.S. government has promised to fund funds for the movie, which is being produced by the UN Office of Public Information, and U.S. officials will boycott the UN Day of Solidarity ceremonies on Nov. 29, when it will be screened.

Canadian Marcel Martin, the United Nations director of radio-visual services, has received threats of violence because of the film project.

## U.S. Pullout Aid to Israel

# Made Issue Over Settlers

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT) — A new area of dispute has arisen between the Carter administration and the government of Israel as a result of disagreement over interpretation of the Middle East peace accords reached in conjunction with Egypt in September, Israeli and U.S. officials said yesterday.

At issue, the officials said, is the nature and timing of United States economic assistance that would compensate Israel for the loss of military bases in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.

The administration remains vexed, officials said, over the Begin government's announcement a week ago that it would expand Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank region of Jordan. Mr. Carter last week sent a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin protesting that the decision violated understandings they had reached just before the Camp David accords were signed Sept. 17.

Mr. Begin responded with a strong defense of the action on the settlements taken by the Israeli Cabinet.

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**WAXING ELEGANT** — The three couples waiting outside a London phone booth are effigies of a famous pair: the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. At left stands the couple who will act out their story on British television soon. They are Edward Fox and Cynthia Harris.

## Cosmonauts

# End Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

received supplies from three manned Progress cargo capsules that were sent to dock with the Salyut station. They also had four — a Polish cosmonaut and Soviet colleague who stayed 28 June 28 to July 3, and an East German man who arrived with a Soviet cosmonaut from Aug. 26.



## 2,700 Split \$15 Million

## Immigration Inspectors Pile Up Overtime in U.S.

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The approximately 2,700 U.S. immigration inspectors received a total of nearly \$15 million in overtime pay — above their basic pay — in the last fiscal year, according to figures prepared by the payroll staff of the Justice Department.

A report on the overtime pay is being prepared hurriedly because of a congressional inquiry that revealed last week the Justice Department was paying huge amounts of overtime, compared with other agencies, surveyed. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is a part of the Justice Department.

Immigration inspectors accounted for most of that money because of a 1931 law that gives them what a Justice Department official called "very preferential" premium pay for working nights, weekends and holidays.

In fact, the payroll employees at the Justice Department discovered yesterday that because of a computer error, the figures on their highest such payments, supplied to congressional investigators last week, were too low.

## 1,000 Hours

Their original estimates showed that 458 Justice Department employees had worked at premium rates at least 1,000 hours each — the equivalent of six months' work at premium rates — during a recent year.

Yesterday, they said the figure actually is 791 employees who worked that much; of those, 723 were immigration inspectors.

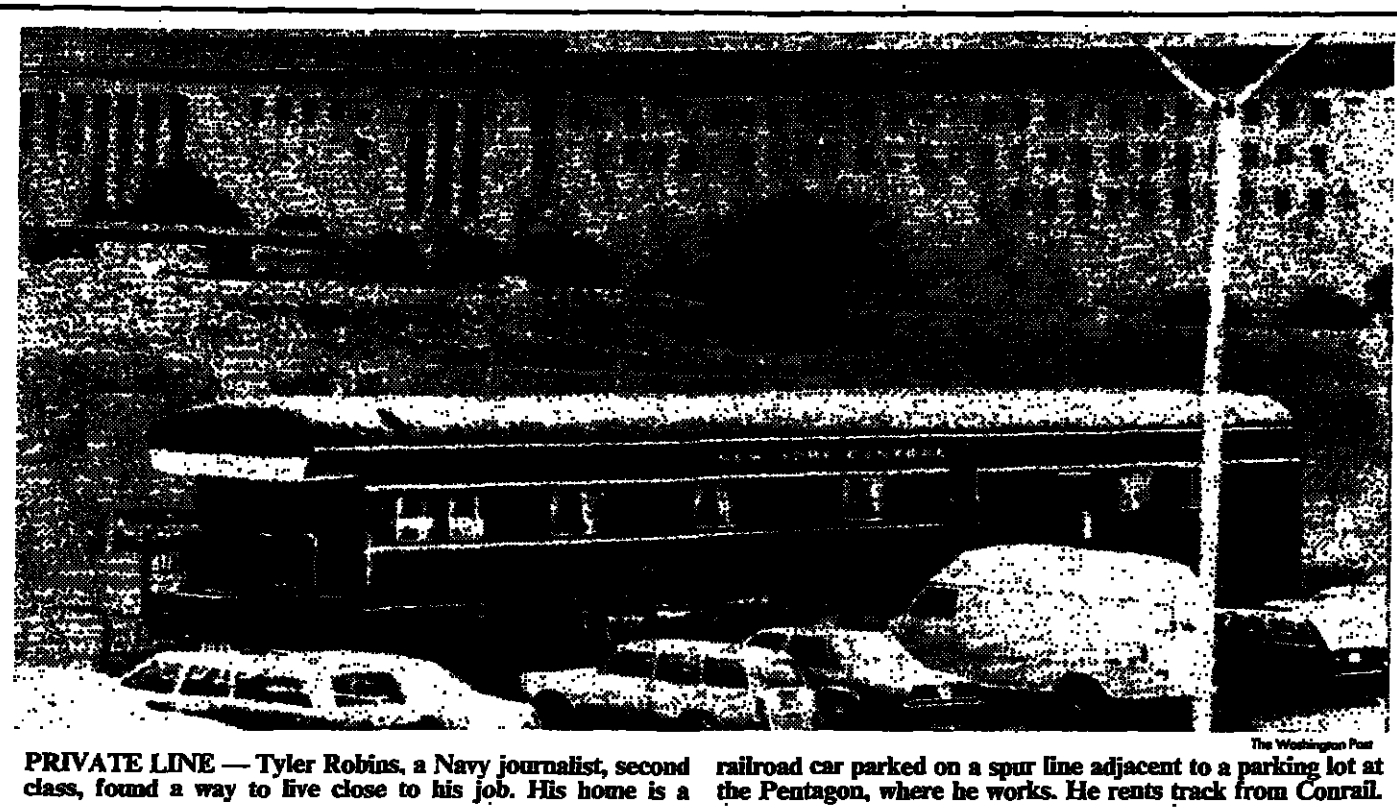
The figure also included 38 U.S. marshals, 27 agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency, a U.S. attorney and two tax-divisions aides, the report said.

A 1931 law that sets premium pay for immigration inspectors is "certainly more generous" than overtime or premium-pay provisions for other federal workers, said Ben Wiseman, who is responsible for pay policy at the Justice Department. "The only one that approaches it," he said, "is the special overtime law for air-traffic controllers."

The law provides for immigration inspectors at U.S. ports of entry to be paid as much as 2½ days' pay for working up to eight hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. week-nights; and as much as three days' pay for eight hours' work on Sundays or holidays.

The complex premium-pay laws are "the results of compromises," Mr. Wiseman said. The 1931 law was passed, he said, when "Sunday was supposed to be a day of rest... it is sort of an anachronism."

Some immigration inspectors, "probably fewer than 100," officials say, are able to earn more in overtime or premiums than the amount of their base pay.



PRIVATE LINE — Tyler Robbins, a Navy journalist, second class, found a way to live close to his job. His home is a railroad car parked on a spur line adjacent to a parking lot at the Pentagon, where he works. He rents track from Conrail.

## Marshall Islanders Will Return in 1980

## Radioactive Soil on Atoll Is Cleared by U.S. Soldiers

ENIWETOK ATOLL, Marshall Islands, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The experts say that one would absorb more "normal background radiation" in Eniwetok than on this former nuclear test site. Yet military men wearing yellow anti-contamination suits are working 10 and 12 hours a day, cutting, digging, hauling and dumping, to make Eniwetok safe for the 1980 return of its Marshallese owners.

Is the three-year Eniwetok cleanup a \$100 million make-work project? Or, does the paradox underscore the uncertainty of the effects of nuclear radiation? Could the resettlement of Eniwetok fail — as did the resettlement of Bikini atoll?

Eniwetok is a circle of 40 islands, 150 miles west of Bikini, in the Marshall Islands group of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. The war-scarred atoll, where hundreds of Japanese are believed buried, was sought for U.S. nuclear testing in December, 1947. Between then and 1958, 43 nuclear devices were detonated on Eniwetok's northern islands, including the first hydrogen bomb, "Mike," almost 1,000 times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The atoll's 136 residents were moved 120 miles southwest to Ujae atoll in 1947, where they and their offspring now await completion of the cleanup that they helped plan with the departments of Defense, Energy and Interior.

The removal of radioactive soil and radioactive and nonradioactive debris from the tests, under the di-

rection of the Defense Nuclear Agency, has involved up to 900 men from U.S. military bases for tours of 150 days or a year. The project, begun in mid-1977, is now half complete.

"At one time, we were working

on 19 islands simultaneously. Now we've wrapped down to Janet. We finished the soil removal on Sally yesterday," said Lt. Richard Moran, Bangor, Maine, who heads the soil removal detail on Eniwetok for the 84th Army Engineers.

"Janet" and "Sally" are the military nicknames for Enjebi and Aomom. The islands, which were once green with coconut palms, are now barren and dry.

A \$100,000 tracked vehicle creeps along the 50-meter grid lines, reading the soil for traces of americium, the sign of plutonium, the "dirty" fuel of nuclear fission.

When it is found, the vehicle outlines the scope of the job on its computer and the army engineers begin cutting and hauling. Depending on the degree of contamination, they wear masks and boots, or full anti-contamination suits to avoid possible contact with the dangerous alpha particles of the radioactive products of fission.

"Alpha radiation won't penetrate paper, but it is the main reason for the cleanup," said Maj. Lloyd Collo, the assistant operations officer for the joint-service effort. "If alpha is inhaled or ingested, it goes to work on organs like the thyroid and can be very toxic."

Beta and gamma radiation are also present, but not a major concern, since their levels are low, their half-lives are short, and the northern islands of Eniwetok will not be rehabilitated by the Eniwetok people.

The alpha-contaminated soil as well as the steel and concrete debris too contaminated with gamma or beta radiation to be dumped into Eniwetok lagoon is taken to Runit Island. There the contaminated soil is mixed with coral aggregate and trucked to Cactus Crater, a big hole left by a 1958 nuclear test, where it is "entombed" by pumping it to the bottom. When the Eniwetok cleanup ends in 1980, Cactus Crater will be capped, and the island of Runit will be declared off limits.

Unesco has been invited to attend because of its program on achieving "a balanced flow" of information.

Unesco officials do not expect the radio-frequency to be an East-West, North-South confrontation as was Unesco's draft declaration on the news media.

In fact, the Soviet Union and the United States might find themselves allied on this matter. The largest user of international radio bands is the Soviet Union, followed by the United States, China, West Germany, Egypt and Britain.

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## Sub-Professional Employees

## Tribunal Upholds Pay Cut For UN Staff in Geneva

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP) — A UN tribunal yesterday upheld a 17-percent cut in the salary scale for UN general service workers in Geneva.

The administrative tribunal, a court for UN employer-employee disputes, ruled that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had the right to cut the salaries last January without consulting the employees.

The court found that although UN officials had generally made a practice of consulting employees before salary changes, representatives of UN employees in Geneva neglected to avail themselves of the several opportunities offered for such consultations.

It also noted that, in testifying before the General Assembly's budgetary committee here late last year, the Geneva staff representatives severely criticized a report of the International Civil Service Commission recommending the decrease and warned against adoption of the recommendation.

"The tribunal reaches the conclusion," the judgment read, "that in view of the negative attitude adopted by the staff representatives, the respondent [Mr. Waldheim] could not reasonably be expected to follow the [consultation] procedures followed in the past."

"The tribunal therefore decides that there has been no breach of obligation on the part of the respondent and that the salary scale promulgated by him effective Jan. 1, 1978, is not vitiated."

General service employees include guards, messengers, typists and others below the official and professional civil service levels. The United Nations and seven related

organizations have 4,000 such employees in Geneva. 1,340 on the UN payroll.

The salary cut affected only general service workers entering employment on or after Jan. 1. Salaries ranging from 29,747 up to 69,370 Swiss francs were reduced to a range from 24,511 to 57,671 Swiss francs.

The cut followed a raise that the Geneva general service workers got by an agreement negotiated with Mr. Waldheim's chief Geneva representative on April 23, 1976, after a strike.

UN staff regulations empower the secretary-general to fix salaries on the basis of the best prevailing conditions of employment in the locality of the UN office concerned.

The workers struck because they felt that a survey of local conditions had resulted in salaries that were too low. After they got the raise, the International Civil Service Commission, on the basis of a new survey, decided that the new salaries were too high and recommended that Mr. Waldheim cut them.

## Two Rhodesians On Peace Team To Be Executed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (AP) — Two followers of a Rhodesian internal black leader were sentenced to death yesterday by a Salisbury court for murdering five

whites while on a mission to talk black guerrillas into laying down their arms.

The two were followers of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of three blacks who joined Prime Minister Ian Smith in the interim biracial government rejected by externally based guerrillas.

The court said that the two men, Peter Kadungure, 23, and Tediore Rukuni, 23, were part of a group dispatched in July to an area where guerrillas were believed to be operating. They were armed for self-defense, but their mission was to find guerrillas and explain to them the March 3 internal settlement and urge them to stop fighting.

On July 18, in the village of Marureka, the court said, the two defendants herded five men into the bush and asked them whom they supported. When the men said that they supported the guerrillas, Kadungure and Rukuni shot them, the court said.

About 50 members of similar teams have been killed by guerrillas since the effort to win nationalists over the internal settlement began earlier this year.

Other responses to his plea for suggestions on ridding his office of mice include giving them fuzzy drinks so they swell up and die, and putting down lime so that they lick it and poison themselves.

The pragmatic senator has made a start on the problem. He set 144 mousetraps.

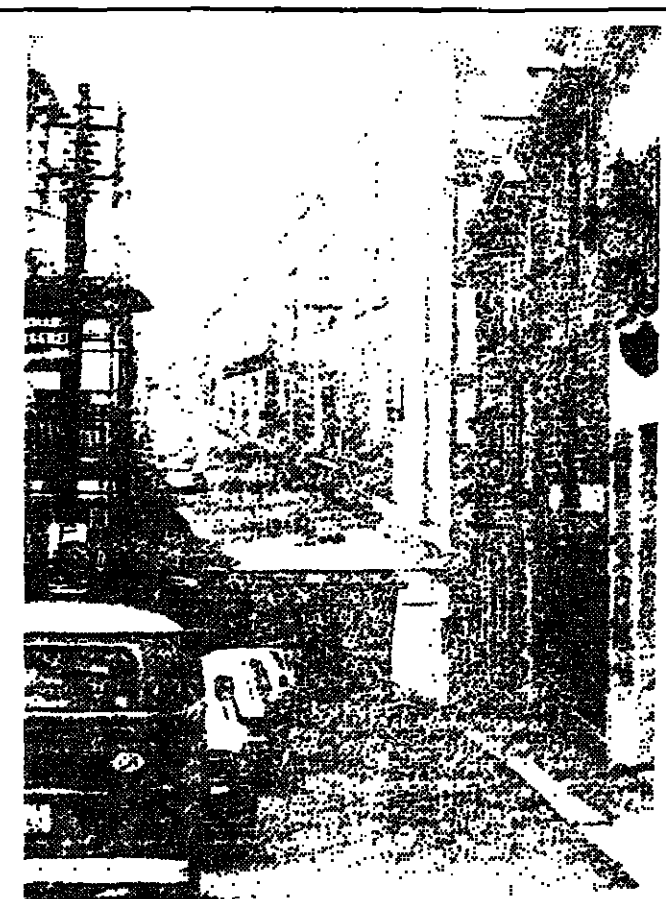
## Rodents' Run On Proxmire Lures an Idea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — What happens if you feed mice with cheese-flavored popcorn? They fall over dead because their digestive systems cannot handle it.

That is one of the mousetrap ideas suggested to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who said in a recent speech that his office was overrun by rodents.

Other responses to his plea for suggestions on ridding his office of mice include giving them fuzzy drinks so they swell up and die, and putting down lime so that they lick it and poison themselves.

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FROM HERE TO NOWHERE — A long and pleasant-looking street in Lucerne, Switzerland, would hold a surprise for the casual walker. It is only a depiction on a wall at the end of a blind alley, painted by local artists.

## Ivan Kairov, Russian Ex-Minister, Education Expert, Is Dead at 84

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The former Russian Federation education minister, Ivan Kairov, 84, a leading Soviet education authority, has died. Tass reported today.

Tass quoted an obituary signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin that said that Soviet schools "have sustained a grave loss." The report did not give the circumstances of Mr. Kairov's death or when he died.

Born in 1893, Mr. Kairov was a member of the Soviet Communist Party since the Russian Revolution

of 1917. He held the chair of pedagogy at Moscow University from 1937 to 1942 and was education minister of the Russian Federal Republic from 1949 to 1956.

He held three Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and was named a Hero of Socialist Labor in 1963.

Y.Y. Vevers

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Retired Maj. Gen. Y.Y. Vevers, the former chairman of the KGB state security police in Latvia, has died, the newspaper Sovetskaya Latvija reported this week. Gen. Vevers was chairman of the KGB in Latvia from 1954 to 1963.

Giuseppe Berto

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP) — Giuseppe Berto, 64, author of a number of novels written in a surrealistic style, died here yesterday of cancer. His novels included "Heaven is Red," "God's Works," "The Bandit" and "The Dark Fall."

Ground Crew Strike Halts Mexico Airline

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Mexican Airline ground crews went on strike for a 25 percent wage increase yesterday, leaving more than 6,000 passengers stranded at 15 airports throughout Mexico.

The strike began four days after 800 air controllers agreed to return to work following a three-week walkout.

## FASHION

## Bibi Shoots to Top Of the Hat Parade

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT) — According to the fashion calendar, this is the year of the *bibi*.

A *bibi* is a hat and yet not a hat. The very name suggests something zany (it is) and small (it's that too). The *bibi* is a flirty little concoction having no real sartorial sense — the most important criterion is that it not be serious.

*Bibis* made a comeback last year with Kenzo's Nehru cap, adopted by young girls in all the major capitals. But the real sea of approval came from the last couture collections, notably Givenchy's, whose *bibi* collection at Bergdorf Goodman was sold out before Labor Day.

*Bibis* have been cropping up at dinners and premieres in Paris as well, where Princess Caroline wore a *mini-bibi* (just a little veil, really) at a recent Guy de Rothschild supper party.

But nowhere has the *bibi* been as successful as in England — where, thanks to the monarchy, the hat industry has never died; girls here wear *bibis* day and night. Kenzo's remains one of the most popular, coming in every possible fabric and many of them sequined.

But here the man most likely to capitalize on *bibis* is Frederick Fox, hatmaker to the queen since 1971. He was responsible for Her Majesty's pink Jubilee hat, a jangle with 25 bell-shaped flowers (one for each year of her reign).

Made Hats for Mother

Fox is a quiet, soft-spoken Australian one would not readily associate with *bibi*-world. But he found his way at an early age: "I was 11," he recalls, "when I started making hats for my mother and sisters."

Fox is obviously delighted with the current hat explosion. "This resurgence is wonderful," he says. "For there was not much incentive for young people to wear hats. If you said you were a milliner, people laughed in your face."

"The monarchy has been a considerable help. Social life in England revolves around the queen, with garden parties and race meetings. That has kept a certain standard of dressing."

His business includes custom-made hats (starting at £30), but the main part is a boutique where rain hats sell for £5. He's been doing a lot of *bibis* this season, especially for John Bates collection. But Fox feels that some of the *bibis* one sees hereabouts are stupid — "not because of the way they look, but because of the way they sit on the head."

"You can tell that they're made by people who don't know what they're doing," he says. "A hat — the smaller, the more difficult it is to achieve — must sit perfectly on the head, even on a voluminous hairdo. It's all a matter of construction. He produced a minuscule plume-topped, velvet *bibi*. "Look: This one sits like a dream because its soft edges have been cut on the bias."

"Funny, I've been making cocktail hats, *bibis* as you call them, for four or five years. They sold in small amounts. But I can feel the demand stepping up — next spring should be a terrific season."

Fox attributes the *bibi* revival to discotheques. "Disco has brought

regimented society; the message continues to apply universally. The scene is a drab Midlands town, and its protagonist is a bank employee who has had enough. One rainy November morning he decides against going to his desk, buys himself a set of cymbals and stays home — to accompany the "Prince Igor" dances on the phonograph.

Lovers

His truancy brings his boss and a police inspector to have a look; word spreads that he has gone insane. The wife of an eminent townsman comes to consult him about her business affairs. He explains his new-found philosophy to her and, having made a quick convert of her, he becomes her lover. But to break their binding chains is no easy task. One is reminded of Gauguin's rejection of the humdrum existence, but in flight to freedom he went it alone, accompanied by neither his own nor a neighbor's wife.

Andre Villiers has staged the play ingeniously in the arena, his directorial invention, leading fluidly to a script that is filled with good talk. The aftermath of what movie scenarios would call the sur-render scene is deftly managed, with subtle spotlighting of the discarded dressing-gown, tell-tale champagne glasses and deserted banquet table, and a faintly-heard lyrical passage from "Prince Igor."

Properly handled, too, is the scene in which a group of provincial Babbitts express their opinions on the Woman Question. "We sometimes had a notion that in a properly planned world, you'd have to set them apart somehow, where they couldn't make mischief except among themselves," allows the most pompous of the gathering. The resulting burst of laughter is abruptly cut off by the entrance of the independent Mrs. Moon.

She is played with strong character and seductive allure by Marie-Therese Arene; Henri Garcin, an expert farceur, is the rebellious bank clerk. In support Guy Kerner is impressive as the gray eminence of conformism. The others acquit themselves with honors in this wise and witty Priestly play.

Imposing Beginning

Priestly began his career imposingly with "Dangerous Corner," which absorbingly appropriated the what-might-have-happened device. His so-called relativity plays restated in fascinating stage terms the time theories of Dunne and Ouspensky. In a more frivolous vein were his rogues' comedy "Laburnum Grove" and his jolly picture of Edwardian Yorkshire, "When We Are Married." He took a pleasantly backward glance at pre-1914 provincial England in

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Frederick Fox with selection of his bibis.

out fantasy clothes. We are going into a new dimension of dressing. That's where hats come in."

Not Even Hats

Showing his own hats, he says: "Some aren't even hats. They're just little confessions." One is a piece of veil with a plume, another a crocheted velvet cap covered with veiling and topped with a maharajah plume. Still another was a sequin beret that sits bravely forward. "This one" — he points at

one that is almost alive — "is a cascade of cock feathers, each individually set so that you can manipulate them to suit the face." His best-seller is a simple veil attached to a black sequin bow.

Crazy as his are, Fox insists that *bibis* "must be witty without being jokey. I don't want to make a joke out of women. I want them to be beautiful and feel beautiful."

And what about Her Majesty? Any chance she too will go for *bibis*? "I don't think so."

Theater in Paris

A Sprightly J.B. Priestley Calls

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — J. B. Priestley is 84 and hasn't written a play in a long while; more's the pity, for he has made valuable contributions to international theater.

"Mr. Kettle and Mrs. Moon," the sprightly comedy with which he signed off (one trusts only temporarily) has been adapted by Maurice Kutz as "Si Tout Le Monde en Faisait Autant," and is running at the Theatre en Rond. Priestley inevitably has something arresting to say, and it is a pleasure to hear his voice rising above customary playhouse fiddle-faddle.

The play is set in postwar England, but the case it argues is bound by neither period nor place. It is the eternal problem of the individual trying to retain identity in a

regimented society; the message continues to apply universally. The scene is a drab Midlands town, and its protagonist is a bank employee who has had enough. One rainy November morning he decides against going to his desk, buys himself a set of cymbals and stays home — to accompany the "Prince Igor" dances on the phonograph.

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His truancy brings his boss and a police inspector to have a look; word spreads that he has gone insane. The wife of an eminent townsman comes to consult him about her business affairs. He explains his new-found philosophy to her and, having made a quick convert of her, he becomes her lover. But to break their binding chains is no easy task. One is reminded of Gauguin's rejection of the humdrum existence, but in flight to freedom he went it alone, accompanied by neither his own nor a neighbor's wife.

Andre Villiers has staged the play ingeniously in the arena, his directorial invention, leading fluidly to a script that is filled with good talk. The aftermath of what movie scenarios would call the sur-render scene is deftly managed, with subtle spotlighting of the discarded dressing-gown, tell-tale champagne glasses and deserted banquet table, and a faintly-heard lyrical passage from "Prince Igor."

Properly handled, too, is the scene in which a group of provincial Babbitts express their opinions on the Woman Question. "We sometimes had a notion that in a properly planned world, you'd have to set them apart somehow, where they couldn't make mischief except among themselves," allows the most pompous of the gathering. The resulting burst of laughter is abruptly cut off by the entrance of the independent Mrs. Moon.

She is played with strong character and seductive allure by Marie-Therese Arene; Henri Garcin, an expert farceur, is the rebellious bank clerk. In support Guy Kerner is impressive as the gray eminence of conformism. The others acquit themselves with honors in this wise and witty Priestly play.

Imposing Beginning

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## Currency Needs Stabilizing

When, last week, President Carter addressed the nation about inflation in what was described as one of his most important statements, his words fell flat in many areas, aroused hostility in others and sent the dollar and the stock market plunging. Then, in an improvised press conference, he announced steps that would prop up the dollar, by buying many, selling more gold and increasing interest rates as well as placing other burdens on loans. On this, the dollar broke through the holiday of All Saints, and soared; gold plummeted and Wall Street had a day of historic advances.

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This might provide the theme of a criticism of Mr. Carter's approach to economics. But it also opens the securities and currency markets to the charge that the gnomes of Zurich, London City and Wall Street can dance as merrily as the sylphs of Las Vegas. And it carries the graver message that global currency, which is not only the chief tool of trade but also a form of tariff, should not be in a position whereby either heads of states or of investment firms can have quite that power to raise or lower its rates with such speed. Currency may be permitted to float on tranquil seas, but when one press conference can start a tidal wave it is high time to seek some controls.

For one of the elements in the current situation is the fact that U.S. automobiles are doing well against the West German products. Few try to discover whether Detroit has improved its product — everyone knows that the falling dollar improved Detroit's price. Now there is hope in Bonn and fear in Washington that the rising dollar (and the rising interest charges) will have a serious effect on the prices of U.S. products, which may make the problem of the unbalance of trade even

more serious and perhaps cut back U.S. production, which has given Wall Street such solid hopes.

It is clear enough that the Carter mechanisms for controlling inflation and supporting the dollar are initial steps in correcting the U.S. business picture. But it is also clear that this picture cannot be separated from the world's economic position. Since World War II, the industrialized nations have been much more aware of such relationships than they were after World War I, and even the Communist states are less tempted by the illusions of autarchy that divided the world during the Great Depression. There remains the very difficult matter of adjusting costs of manufactured goods to those of raw materials and of development in the Third World. But it should be apparent that one of the first needs of a world seeking orderly exchange of goods and materials is a reasonably stable currency system.

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The United States may well be happy at the reversal of recent trends with respect to the dollar and the prices of U.S. stocks and bonds. It may also feel, with justice, that this reversal is justified by the underlying economic strength of the country. But the astonishing recent zig-zags and zags in currency values, whatever the cause, is not good for either the United States or for the world. And the major financial powers must get together to reduce such swings, to base currencies on more solid values than press conferences or emergency actions. There is enough anarchy at large today — civil wars, terrorism, actual if limited wars between states — to make it urgent for the stable portions of the globe to conduct business affairs on a more substantial basis than massive expressions of the whims of traders.

## The Iranian Oil Strike

Strikes and political demonstrations in Iran have now cut off most of its tremendous flow of oil exports. That constitutes another warning to the United States of its dependence on an oil delivery system vulnerable to many kinds of disruption. Iran is the world's second-largest exporter of oil, ranking behind only Saudi Arabia. Its production has been in the range of 5.5 million barrels a day — one sixth of OPEC's total production, one eighth of all production in the world outside the Communist countries.

Through a piece of simple luck, the interruption of Iranian oil will not have an immediate effect on the rest of the world. Because OPEC plans to raise its prices at the end of the year, oil companies have been buying as much as this year's prices as they can get. Inventories are currently high, and pipelines are full. But if Iran's great oil terminals were to remain shut down for more than a few weeks, the effects might soon mean shortages.

How serious would the shortages be? It's impossible to tell, because that would depend very largely on the response of other members of OPEC — the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Specifically, it would depend on Saudi Arabia. Because high prices and slow economic growth have restrained the demand for oil around the world, the Saudis have cut back production. They are the balance wheel of the OPEC cartel, taking on themselves most of the respon-

sibility to reduce oil exports and keep prices up. Current Saudi production is far below capacity — by most reckonings, at least 3 million barrels a day. Other Middle Eastern exporters also have an ability to raise shipments, if they choose.

Past Saudi policy suggests that they would probably put enough additional oil onto the market to prevent any real crisis — but not enough to avoid a certain stringency. In recent months, the market has been slack. There has been a bit more oil offered for sale than the buyers need. The Saudis aren't likely to perpetuate that comfortable condition.

The Iranian disruptions ought to remind Americans of the value of a Strategic Petroleum Reserve — if only they had one, in more than name. A long shutdown of the Iranian oil industry is precisely the kind of emergency for which the strategic reserve was designed. Unfortunately, the rate of filling the reserves — in underground caverns along the coast of Louisiana — has fallen far behind schedule, and there's hardly enough in storage currently to provide any significant insurance. Every country that uses oil now has the most direct kind of interest in the reestablishment of political stability in Iran. But if the turmoil there continues, the United States — having been slow to protect itself with reserves — must rely once again on the good will of the Saudis to forestall the possibility of serious and damaging oil shortages.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Vietnamese Refugees

Looking around them at the economy of South Vietnam, under an unsympathetic government warped by years of war, smashed by endless bombing, and now with the added distress of severe natural disasters — no wonder a population three-quarters of which are dwellers in the coastal plain look to the sea for salvation.

Fortunately there has lately been some relaxation in the restrictions imposed by receiving countries. The Americans have opened their doors wider. Australia and Canada are taking more and other countries may follow. But if betterment of their hopeless circumstances is as much as anything the cause for escape and if, as is reported, news gets back of the fate of those who have gone, might not more open doors simply increase the flow? Obviously the best solution for all such distressed people is that the conditions in their own country should be so improved that their wish to emigrate should disappear. Vietnam should be shamed to action by this exodus.

— From the Times (London).

### Swiss Turnabout

The Swiss national bank's decision to intervene heavily on the foreign exchange market represents a turnabout involving the abandonment of solid experience in favor of experiment. It involves three hypotheses. First, it assumes that many Swiss exporters will be unable to survive at a Swiss franc rate such as that at the end of September. The second assumption is that the Swiss Central Bank can influence exchange rates effectively by concentrating on the Deutsche mark and hoping that the market will follow the national bank's lead. And third, success depends on the additional money created by intervention being kept out of internal Swiss circulation until industrial exporters are over the hump and the central bank can go back to its previous policy of containing inflation. If all these assumptions are justified, Swiss exporters may be spared some of the worst; but if any of them proves wrong, unpleasant adjustments seem inevitable.

From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

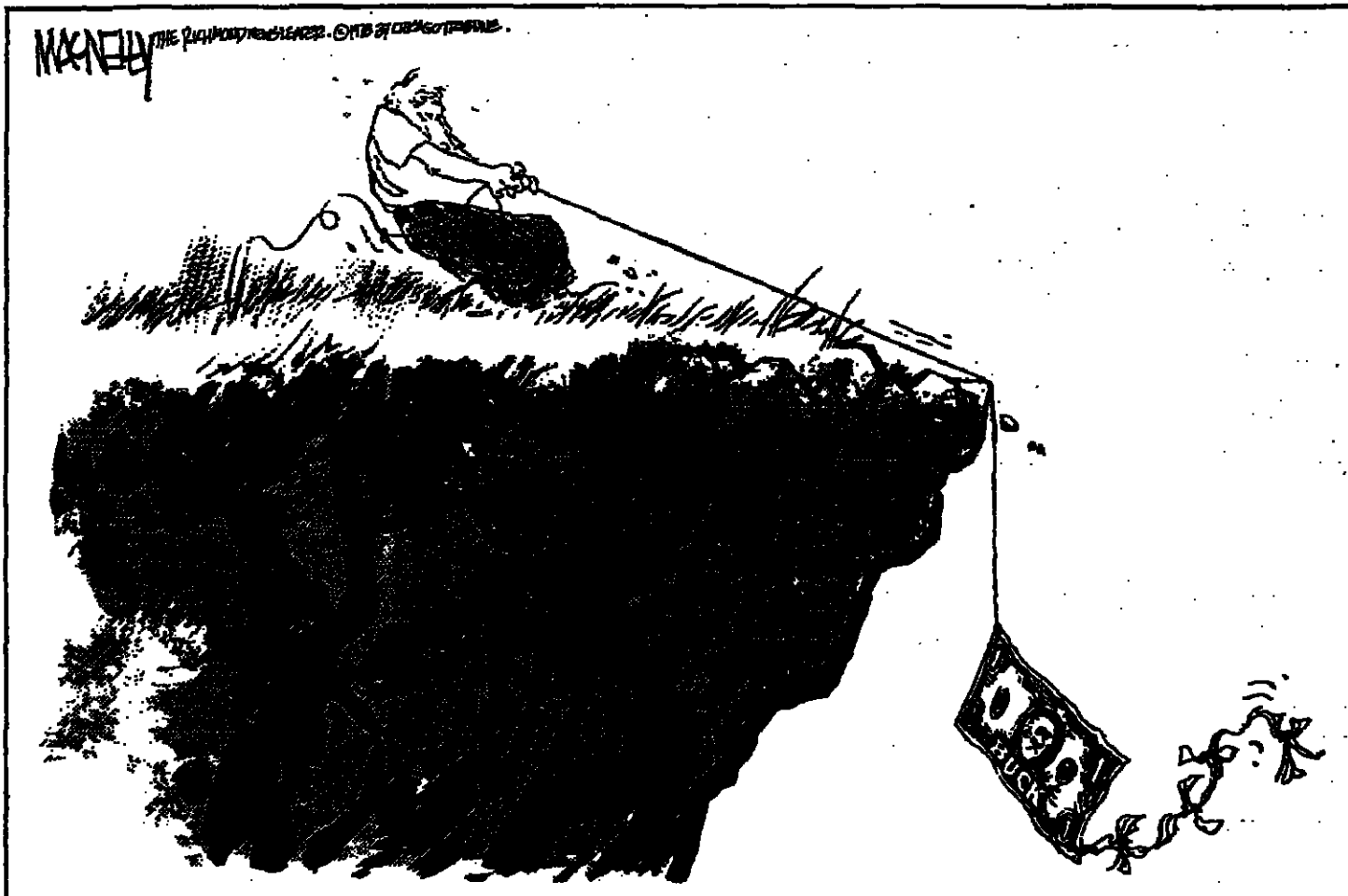
November 3, 1903

PARIS — The Boston Herald commented: "Admittedly, affairs in Morocco are in a bad way. It is very doubtful if the Sultan has control over more than one third of the population. But would the possession of Morocco by an European country pay for the long and costly war that would have to be waged against the tribesmen in a country that is practically unknown to Europeans? Even if France and Spain should unite and send armies to Morocco, all they could hope to do would be to hold the larger towns, and even that only with a great trial."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1928

LONDON — A landslide for the Labor Party in the industrial towns was reckoned tonight in the nationwide municipal elections, the final results showing net Labor gains of 188. "This is only another indication and a very certain one of the direction and strength of the political tide," said Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader. He added that the result meant a Labor victory in the coming general election, an opinion sharply contested at Conservative headquarters. Another feature of the election was the further dwindling of the Liberal vote.



## Vichy: French Skeleton in the Closet

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — A provocative anti-Semitic interview with the man known as "France's Eichmann," the Vichy official accused of deporting 75,000 Jews to Nazi concentration camps, has aroused indignation in France.

It has made Page 1 headlines in newspapers across the political spectrum, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing admonished L'Express, the news magazine which published it, saying that freedom of the press should be hedged with respect for "truth and decency."

In the interview, Louis Darquier (who added an aristocratic "de" to his name) served up the familiar racist mixture of historical lies for instance, that it is "a Jewish invention" that the Nazis killed 6 million Jews — and anti-Semitic demagoguery which circulates in plain envelopes like pornography, in every Western capital.

### Vichy France

The shocking difference is that Mr. Darquier's remarks appear in a respected mass-circulation magazine and, more importantly, incarnate a ghostly, but recognizable voice from the imperfectly-sealed tomb of Vichy France and Nazi collaboration.

In the hue and cry, L'Express has been taken to task for publishing Mr. Darquier's remarks. No one is accusing L'Express, which has liberal credentials, including campaigns against French racism in Algeria, of endorsing Mr. Darquier's views. The magazine and the interviewer (himself the author of books denouncing anti-Semitism during the Occupation) had the same motive: to confront France with its own recent past.

The immediacy of the interview, however, triggered charges that L'Express had been irresponsible in giving Mr. Darquier a forum. Health Minister Simone Veil said "L'Express was wrong to publish the interview without more commentary and photos of wartime atrocities." She asked whether "it is not expecting too much of the general public" to recognize the evil and falsehoods in Mr. Darquier's racist remarks and historical distortions.

This line of reasoning borders on a plea for censorship, French newspapers commented. The whole episode — notably official French dismay — has played into the hands of Third World and Communist diplomats here, who are urging a UNesco charter on media that would justify government censorship. The skepticism exhibited by French politicians about the maturity of the public, combined with revulsion against racism, are precisely the appealing ingredients of the Soviet-sponsored UNesco draft resolution. If the UNesco plan were adopted in France, the "L'Express" interview would justify sanctions against the magazine.

### 'Frightening'

"What is frightening about this French reaction is the implied fragility of all the work done for 33 years documenting the horrors of Nazi racism," commented Henri Amoureux, French historian. "It's as if people fear a single man's remarks can call into doubt hundreds of books and dozens of films on the Holocaust."

The question remains, however: What is contained in the dogged falsehoods of an aged representative of a defeated, discredited Fascist apparatus that can so profoundly trouble French opinion?

If French outrage is understandable over Mr. Darquier's past (including the years he has lived unmolested in Spain without any French request for his extradition, even after Franco's death), French reactions also contain powerful undertones touching deeper, less admissible national emotions.

The Darquier interview broke a taboo largely intact since World War II against reviving too vividly the ambiguity of France toward the German Occupation. Mr. Darquier — an ordinary French Fascist, who fought against the Germans in both world wars, blamed the Jews for the country's defeat and exploited his German-bestowed power to fill his pockets — is an authentic, troubling representative of those shameful days.

His re-emergence from the pages of L'Express, like a skeleton's hand

rattling out of a closet someone forgot to lock, has stirred up half-repressed memories of Vichy collaboration, together with the repugnant thought that neo-Nazism might not be as unthinkable as everyone has assumed and an uneasy reminder that anti-Semitism is too deep-rooted, too high-placed in France to have disappeared.

The opaque quality of "over-reaction" in the French furor may be explained as reluctance among most Frenchmen to confront these issues consciously or directly.

Understandably and probably wisely, France has tried to put Vichy behind it rather than rake over a sad, divisive period. Even Gen. De Gaulle chose to bestow on France a national self-image of resistance in place of the historical truth of compromise or tawdry conversion to resistance on the part of most Frenchmen during four years of occupation.

After an immediate postwar purge, France, part of the victorious democratic alliance, felt no need to undermine its own recovery with too much probing in gray areas. For most Frenchmen, it was

painful enough to have lived the period: They had no desire to relive it vicariously. The French film, "The Sorrow and the Pity," an acclaimed study of the occupation, screened on most European television, never has been shown on French networks. France is the sole Western European country which declined to buy "Holocaust."

In this French revisionist view of history, a crucial tenet is that French Fascism was somehow imported here by the Nazi occupiers. This complacent illusion is precisely what L'Express hoped to shatter with the Darquier dossier documenting the indigenous roots of French anti-Semitism.

Analyzing the unexpected public outcry, L'Express editor Olivier Todd said that "the French dislike anything which reminds them they can be as anti-Semitic as any other European nation."

Most Frenchmen are reluctant to recall that a national majority, and the church, acquiesced to anti-Semitic measures — such as Jewish quotas in liberal professions — until as late as 1942. As the facts were disclosed about the deportations

and as the German takeover ended any semblance of French autonomy under Marshall Petain, French opinion changed, and resistance turned into a resistance movement.

But anti-Semitism is rooted in modern French history. French Fascism found fertile ground in the Stavisky scandal in 1935 — in which a Jewish financier's swindles ruined many Frenchmen — and in French resentment against the influx of Jews fleeing persecution in Germany.

Just as the Dreyfus affair failed to prevent a revival of anti-Semitism in the 1930s, the horrors of World War II might not prevent, with the passage of time, the appearance of neo-Nazism.

What seems to be happening now — with the Darquier interview, with an account of Marshall Petain's last days published in Paris-Match, with the appearance of photographs of wartime Jewish suffering under the hands of the French collaborationists — is that a younger generation, sensing these dangers, is starting to rake the embers in an effort to assimilate their elders' painful history.

## The British Example

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — One of the great political success stories in the Western world is being written these days in Britain. The Labor Party, which has taken what looked to be a troubled government sliding toward a tough election and pushed Labor into a surprising lead over the Conservatives.

The secret of Callaghan's success, everyone agrees, is his wage policy. To fight inflation he wants to hold wages increases to 5 percent a year. That is just a guideline, but Callaghan is defending it as if he were Winston Churchill fighting on the beaches. And there are some signs that he is winning.

Workers at two General Motors plants recently rejected their leaders' call for strikes. At huge meetings — 13,000 at one, 3,000 at another — union members stood up and said it would be better for everyone, including the union, if Callaghan's guidelines held.

The signals are by no means all set fair. Ford workers have been on strike for five weeks, demanding increases way over 5 percent. Other unions say they will never settle for that. Callaghan can expect the annual winter struggle with the coal miners.

But there is strong evidence that his plea for self-restraint to stop inflation is persuading the rank and file. A Gallup Poll last week showed 66 percent of those surveyed in favor of the wages guideline. Among union members

polls, 69 percent favored the limit. That apparent acceptance of wage restraint is amazing in a country where class suspicions run high and there is a tradition of worker solidarity. Just last month, moreover, the union's umbrella organization, the Trades Union Congress, voted at its annual meeting to turn down the wages policy. The Labor Party, at its annual conference did the same thing.

Callaghan met that opposition head-on. He said he would not give way to the leftist faction in his own party, or to the union leadership, but would talk past them to the people. The bulldog stance worked. Even Tory papers praised the prime minister, and the public approved. Or so the first returns indicate.

Last week Labor won a surprising victory in a by-election on the Scottish border. The seat had gone to Labor by only 2,740 votes in 1974, and everyone expected a loss this time. Instead the Labor edge rose to 3,112. And a national poll at the same time gave the government a lead over the Conservatives of 47.5 percent to 42. Both results were linked by observers to support for the Callaghan pay policy.

Britons very likely remember what happened when Callaghan's plan to freeze wages, Harold Wilson, let wages rip. Four years ago, inflation reached a level of 30 percent. People were frightened, union members among them. They do not

want that to happen again. Nor do they want what most believe is the only alternative to wage restraint: a recession that will increase unemployment.

In Britain, in fact, opposition to the pay policy has shrunk mostly to small islands of ideologists at either end of the political spectrum. The Labor left sees guidelines as a capitalist plot. The Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, opposes it as an interference with the free market. Her rigid ideological stance has her party worshipping as it sees the hope of victory slipping away.

The dramatic British story of anti-inflation policy raises interesting questions for the United States. Can the British pattern work here? Or are we immune to the dangers that have driven ordinary people in Britain to accept wage restraint as better than the alternatives?

### Not Immune

No, America is not immune to the economic storms that ravaged other countries. If we think we are, we have learned nothing from the last few years. And the alternatives to wage restraint are the same here as in Britain: zooming inflation or a disastrous recession.

The United States tried recession as a cure just a few years ago. That was the Nixon-Ford economic policy in 1974 and 1975, and the result was our worst economic slump in nearly 40 years: unemployment up to 8.5 percent, real gross national product down. The inflation rate did drop, from 11 percent to 5.8. But that episode and others have shown us that rigidities in the economy now keep inflation going even during a recession.

Jimmy Carter, as he tries to make guidelines for wages and prices work in this country, faces the same opponents that Callaghan does in Britain: hide-bound union leadership and right-wing ideologues. I think the public here, as in Britain is wary of those forces and ready to respond to political leadership that fights hard for restraint. Guidelines are like democracy in Churchill's aphorism: the worst system there is, except all the others.

### Tax Law Abroad

"Americans in Europe made equity the focus of their efforts and equity was a losing cause." Thus writes Robert Siner (IHT, Oct. 27). My own experience suggests he is right.

I recently wrote to a congressman, who holds a very important position in these matters, pointing out that the law neglected the plight of those who do not "earn" but, like housewives married to foreigners, undoubtedly "work."

In a courteous and detailed reply he said: "Generally, a taxpayer may manage his or her investment portfolio from any location, so the decision to live abroad is a personal one." This in plain language means: "If you do not like a tax law which treats you more harshly than Americans living in the United States of America, you may abandon your husband, your home and your friends, and return." Some "personal decision."

So this seems to confirm Mr. Siner's cynical view. But if that is so, what I was taught at school in Missouri about the United States, its democracy, and what they stood for — particularly "equity" — must have been sadly wrong. If Mr. Siner is right, they stand for ignorance, prejudice and indifference.

DOJEAN SMITHERS, Vico Morcote, Switzerland.

## Fudging The Issue In Araby

By Joseph Kraft

BAGHDAD — A showdown between Arab hardliners and Arab moderates on the issue of Egypt's peace negotiations with Israel: That is what the true leading hardliners, Iraq and Syria, hoped to force by their surprise reconciliation here in Baghdad last week.

But that purpose has emerged too nakedly. So Saudi Arabia, the leader of the moderates, is already moving strongly to fudge issues and avoid showdowns at the Arab summit meeting here this week.

The starting point for analysis is the Camp David summit. Its chief feature was a framework for peace first between Egypt and Israel. The logic of that arrangement was that it militated against any resumption of serious fighting anywhere else in the Near East.

For with Egypt committed to peace, it was hard to see how any other Arab state could take on the Israelis. The more so as Israel's other Arab neighbor with territorial claims against it, Syria, had been embroiled for years in a bitter feud with its neighbor to the east, Iraq.

The reconciliation between Syria and Iraq at first blush challenged that logic. It provides for a joint committee to work out cooperation between the forces of the two countries. Since both are supplied by the Soviet Union, and since the Syrians have over 2,000 tanks, and the Iraqis over a thousand, the combination looks like a formidable fighting force.

But in fact Syria has only a narrow military front with Israel. A single road leads from Baghdad to Damascus, and from Damascus to the front along the Golan Heights. So the Israelis could wipe out a joint attack long before it got underway.

Moreover, the Syrians on the joint committee are known for their hostility to Iraq. On close inspection the committee looks like a device whereby Syria can gracefully refuse forever Iraq's offer of military assistance. Militarily, in other words, the reconciliation is zero.

Far more important, however, is the symbolic act of burying the hatchet. Presidents Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq have sunk long-standing differences of both ideology and prestige to form a united front against the Egyptians. By that rapprochement, they delivered a message to the moderate Arabs.

The message added urgency to a previous invitation to an Arab summit meeting in Baghdad. All the hardline states, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, had accepted that invitation. So, apparently out of reasons of personal policy with President Sadat of Egypt, had an important moderate leader, King Hussein of Jordan. This looked as though the Saudis were being forced to declare openly where they stood on Egypt.

It was not a fun choice to have to make. The Saudis have ambitions for Jerusalem that are not entirely satisfied in the Camp David accords. They pay subsidies to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, if only to stop them from subversive activities in Saudi Arabia proper and the neighboring Gulf states. But they also support Egypt financially, and the last thing the Saudis want is the ouster of President Sadat by a radical regime in Cairo.

At first, it was not even clear whether the Saudis would go to the Baghdad summit. But after backing and filling, they hit on a strategy. It is the strategy of attending the conference and asserting that while some of President Sadat's actions can be criticized, others are good. As the foreign minister, Prince Faisal al-Saud, put it: "The aim of the Arab summit is not to isolate Egypt but to restore confidence among Arab countries."

This masterpiece of double-talk suggests what will actually emerge from the Baghdad summit — another example of divided Arabism.

Still, as long as the Egyptians and Israelis are in disagreement, hard-line Arabs will be on the defensive and moderates reduced to straddling. So the true lesson of Baghdad is that the Egyptians and Israelis, and their U.S. brokers, need to get on with the peace-making.

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# BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

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# FINANCE

Page 7

## In European Monetary System

### Giscard, Schmidt Agree On 4.5% Spread for Lire

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed to propose to the Italian monetary au-

### Japan Balks In Euroloan For EDF

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Leading Japanese commercial banks, under pressure from their Ministry of Finance, withdrew today as co-managers of the \$600 million syndicated loan being arranged for Electricite de France.

The instruction to withdraw was interpreted by many bankers here and in London as a reaction to yesterday's massive package to support the dollar announced in Washington. Bankers said that Japanese officials fear an upcoming U.S. credit squeeze will endanger the ability of non-dollar-based banks to finance their international dollar loan commitments at a profit.

The cash-rich Japanese banks, which suffered greatly in the last 1970s when the interest they had to pay to refinance their dollar positions greatly exceeded the interest received on outstanding loans.

For their part, Japanese bankers reported that the ministry based its order on last month's instruction to the banks (IHT Oct. 4) not to engage in loans at "dumping" rates.

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## Economic News Analysis

### Carter's Dollar Propping Accepts Risk of Recession

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — The complex series of actions that President Carter announced yesterday to support the dollar boil down to this: He is deliberately taking the chance of recession next year as the only way to beat inflation.

Mr. Carter has opted to put the economy through the traditional wringer of tight money, taking a leaf out of the "old-line religion" of the Richard Nixon era that the only sure way to lick inflation is restraining economic growth.

They also were an implicit concession as well that the president's week-old voluntary anti-inflation guidelines program — one objective of which was to restore faith in the dollar — had failed before it even got started.

Democratic economists George Perry and Arthur Okun of the Brookings Institution and Otto Eckstein of Data Resources Inc., all said yesterday that the Carter program made recession almost a sure bet for next year.

Next Spring

Mr. Perry and Mr. Okun saw the recession beginning as early as next spring, with unemployment, now 6 percent, rising to 7 percent by the end of the year. They also thought the recession could be mild and end quickly.

That would be the best possible timing for Mr. Carter, who would plainly prefer to have any downturn out of the way and the economy heading up again before the 1980 election.

But conservative economist William Feller of the American Enterprise Institute warned that any belt-tightening program, to be credible, would have to run at least three years.

In addition to all else, the course adopted by Mr. Carter may be the only alternative to the full-fledged wage-price controls he has shunned as a way of fighting inflation. And a side effect of a recession could be to reinforce Mr. Carter's guidelines program.

Labor in Line

"If there's a recession in 1979," Mr. Perry observed, "labor negotiations will be conducted against a background of a weakening

demand for manpower, and Mr. Carter won't have to worry so much about George Meany and his reaction to wage guidelines."

A restrictive money and credit policy — coupled with massive intervention, a plan that up to now the administration had rejected as throwing good money after bad — has long been recommended by economic fundamentalists and is the prescription that frantic European money markets have been urging.

"The gnomes of Zurich got their way," said Mr. Okun, who added that "the risks have now definitely shifted in the direction of recession for next year."

High administration officials conceded that "there are always risks that you affect domestic growth when you tighten up on monetary policy." But Mr. Carter went along with the whole program, first laid on his desk last Friday, when Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze privately opined that the recession risk was not a "major" one.

That view was echoed yesterday by former Treasury undersecretary Robert Roosa. He said, "The interest rate as a deterrent to the economy is a minimal thing, compared to the benefits; the real economy is pretty strong and will get a beneficial shock effect from all of this."

Internal Debate

Still, the Carter decision was made after a tortuous intra-administration debate. As recently as Tuesday, Barry Bosworth of the Council on Wage and Price Stability warned that heavy reliance on high interest rates would guarantee a recession.

But it was also clear from a generally negative response to the administration's voluntary anti-inflation program that something more dramatic was necessary to halt the decline of the dollar.

Mr. Perry said yesterday: "If the name of the game is to get the inflation rate down to 4 percent by election time 1980, they need to have a recession to bring that about."

Last weekend, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Treasury Under Secretary Anthony Solomon argued with Mr. Schultze and Fed chairman William Miller that all

other considerations now had to be subordinated to stopping the dollar's decline.

For weeks, administration economists had been insisting that it would be of little use to intervene massively in the markets, and the dollar would right itself.

But the dollar drop "got out of hand," Mr. Blumenthal admitted yesterday, "and we came to the conclusion that strong action had to be taken." Once the decision was made that a dramatic announcement was necessary, Treasury and Fed officials agreed that the centerpiece should be a full point increase in the discount rate.

The idea was that this would be big enough, all at once, to accomplish the intended purpose. "Otherwise," an official said, "the markets would have been looking for a series of smaller jumps and never would have been satisfied with each one."

A high Treasury official said that responses in the money markets yesterday "confirm our view that forceful action now will prevent interest rates from going as high next year as they might otherwise have gone."

Blumenthal Concedes Risk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today there is a risk of a recession resulting from the "major reversal" of policy signaled in the new measures yesterday, but he added, any policy change involves risk.

On balance, I don't know whether the risk is any greater than doing nothing, he said in a television interview. "But any policy change of this kind involves risk," he said. Concerning the interest rate increase and other dollar support action, he said: "I think you could say it's a major reversal in the sense that the president decided that tough action was needed to stop this attack on the dollar."

Separately, Robert Strauss, special trade representative, said the latest moves to fight inflation and strengthen the dollar will cause interest rates to peak earlier than they would have without those moves. He said the steps taken this week "may be the jolt we need to get a much earlier peaking" of interest rates.

## Oil Shortage Ruled Out If Iran Strike Ends Soon

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) —

Oil companies began trying to nail down new crude supplies in the wake of the disruptions in Iran's oil exports. "Nobody is panicking, but everybody is looking," said an official of one U.S.-based international oil company.

Many of the companies were looking to Saudi Arabia, the leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which has had more spare oil-producing capacity than any other OPEC member.

But it was learned that production has rebounded in the Gulf kingdom in recent days from its sluggish level during most of this year and that little immediate additional crude oil — particularly the

preferred lighter grades — can be obtained there unless the Saudi government eases certain restrictions on the output of its Arab light.

However, unidentified oil experts quoted by a Kuwaiti newspaper today predicted Saudi Arabia would increase its oil production to compensate for oil lost through Iranian export disruptions. "We expect Saudi Arabia to lift its production from the current seven million barrels per day to 11 million," the experts told Al Qabas, one of Kuwait's leading conservative papers.

Few oil observers do not expect a world-wide petroleum crunch to develop if the Iranian oil interruptions do not last for more than a few days. European and Japanese refiners, as well as some in the United States, are equipped to handle the heavier crudes that are in ample supply. But if Iran's exports — which had been close to 5 million barrels a day, equal to about 10 percent of the world's total oil output — are held off world markets for more than a few days, oil observers envision real problems. "If it is prolonged, we have a situation that is equivalent to the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo," one purchaser of Iranian crude said.

The experts also ruled out the possibility of any serious oil shortages in the West as a result of the interruption of the Iranian production. Crude oil traders said there are plentiful supplies — a surplus, in fact — of the heavier grades of oil worldwide despite Iran's troubles. But additional supplies of lighter crudes are not available at almost any price.

About half of Iran's "normal" oil output of around six million barrels a day is of the heavier variety. Some purchasers of Iranian crude previously had to take a barrel of heavy crude with each barrel of light crude in their contract arrangements.

Saudi Arabia still has some spare capacity for lighter crudes. Its Arab light is comparable to Iranian light. But the Saudi government earlier this year restricted the output of Arab light to 65 percent of total production. That, observers said, helped bring on the tightening of supplies of lighter crudes that already was evident prior to the Iranian curtailments.

Meanwhile, Venezuela said will raise the price of some of its oil exports as a result of Iran's cutback in petroleum production, according to sources in the oil industry here.

Venezuela, a key supplier of petroleum to the United States, could be producing oil on a commercial scale from its continental platform within 36 months, a spokesman for one of the state oil monopoly's operating subsidiaries said yesterday.

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## Iacocca to Head Chrysler; Earnings Off in Quarter

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Lee

Iacocca, a bold and brash auto executive ousted from the Ford Motor Co. presidency in July, was elected president and chief operating officer of Chrysler Corp. today.

The announcement came moments after Chrysler reported its largest quarterly loss ever — a staggering \$158.5 million — and a dividend cut, pegged to the No. 3 auto firm's sluggish sales, depressed output and huge production expenses.

Mr. Iacocca's selection at a Chrysler board of directors meeting in New York was seen as an attempt to halt the slide by bringing new blood to the firm's top management — target of stockholder complaints for some time. He succeeds Eugene Cañero who was elected to the new position of vice chairman. Chrysler chairman John Riccardo retains his post as the company's chief executive officer.

The way was cleared for Mr. Iacocca's appointment yesterday when Ford Motor Co. officially cut ties with its former president by announcing a \$1.8 million severance agreement. In announcing the ter-

mination settlement, a Ford spokesman said Mr. Iacocca could lose more than half of the \$1.8 million by working for another auto firm. He said one condition of Ford's supplemental compensation plan — or bonus program — includes "refraining from engaging in competitive activity."

However, Chrysler reportedly agreed to more than make up the difference by offering Mr. Iacocca several million dollars in cash and options to buy up to 400,000 shares of Chrysler stock, valued at about \$10 a share.

Chrysler's third quarter loss followed a \$90 million deficit in the first six months, pushing the firm nearly a quarter of a billion dollars into the red so far this year.

The company also said its board cut its quarterly dividend to 10 cents per share from 25 cents, payable Dec. 11, record Nov. 15.

Chrysler 1978 1977 Revenue..... 3,100 3,400 Profits..... 158.5 loss 33.7 Per share..... 0.56 0.56 9 months Revenue..... 10,200 10,300 Profits..... 247.8 loss 212.9 Per share..... 3.53 3.53

Amex to Stay in N.Y. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — The American Stock Exchange said today it will build a new \$40-million headquarters in Manhattan to be open in three or four years.

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Agent

CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE



October 1978

## Other Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France L'Oreal 1978 1977 First Half Revenue..... 103.13 73.50 Profits..... 1.30 1.40 (Figures in French Francs)

Japan Kao Soap 1978 1977 First Half Revenue..... 104,510 91,050 Profits..... 1,630 1,430

Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. 1978 1977 First Half Revenue..... 557,210 739,840 Profits..... 1,130 10,530 (Figures in Yen)

Neth. Antilles Schlumberger 1978 1977 First Half Revenue..... 667.78 543.29 Profits..... 135.71 106.86 Per Share..... 1.60 1.24 9 months Revenue..... 1,962 1,612 Profits..... 364.57 292.30 Per Share..... 4.29 3.40 (Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Brclays Raises Rate LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — Brclays Bank increased its base discount rate to 11.5 percent from 9 percent, effective from next week.

A decision was taken in order to keep the base rate in line with the upward movement in U.K. market interest rates, the bank said.



12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E	100s.						
12 Month	Stock					12 Month	Stock					12 Month	Stock					12 Month	Stock										
High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E <td>100s.</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Div.</td> <td>in 3 Yrs.</td> <td>P/E<td>100s.</td> <td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Div.</td><td>in 3 Yrs.</td><td>P/E<td>100s.</td> <td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Div.</td><td>in 3 Yrs.</td><td>P/E<td>100s.</td> </td></td></td>	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E <td>100s.</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Div.</td> <td>in 3 Yrs.</td> <td>P/E<td>100s.</td> <td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Div.</td><td>in 3 Yrs.</td><td>P/E<td>100s.</td> </td></td>	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E <td>100s.</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Div.</td> <td>in 3 Yrs.</td> <td>P/E<td>100s.</td> </td>	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in 3 Yrs.	P/E <td>100s.</td>	100s.						

ADVERTISEMENT										ADVERTISEMENT									
Flash...Paris Bourse										NOV. 2, 1978									
										(In French)									
COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 NOV.1-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Nov-2	HIGH-LOW NOV.1-TUES.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH.— 75, 74, 77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS										
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	587 - 237	535	530 - 521	7	3.3	83.00- 55.65- 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.										
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	830	831 - 820	10	3.4	25.92 - 30.34- 83.50c	600	1978 consolidated turnover of 4 billion Fr. will exceed that of 1977.										
BEN GERVAS DANONE.....	Glass food	689 - 318	591	605 - 595	29	4.6	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st semester 78 group consolidated turnover = 2,554 MF vs. 4,024 MF in 1st sem. 77.										
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	185	185.50 - 182	12	6.3	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Sole. Cie Maritime. First half 78 sales: 309 MF (+19% v. first half 77).										
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	129	126 - 125	9	6.2	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCRG, Reunis & Travaux Publics accord with Lyso for route contract. (232 line)										
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	145 - 84	131.50	130.40 - 130	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	COF local manager of INTI consortium in excess \$100ml. credit for Brazil power plant.										
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.....	Bank	132.80 - 75.10	120.50	122.20 - 121	13	5.8	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	NW SCAC in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 25										
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	102.20 - 49	67	65 - 63.20	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months 78 turnover (ex-tax) = 3,078 MF (+3.8% v. 77).										
EURORA.....	Holding	369 - 124	340	340.10 - 336.50	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net operating income p. sh. = 204.4F vs. 152.7F. Net div. 15F vs. 112.7F.										
PERODU S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	485.10	490 - 480	13	4.3	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Group's 1st sem. 78 consolidated turnover = 2,400 MF vs. 1st sem. 77.										
METAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	60.50	60.60 - 60	6	6.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Cogefractal (SIA) 1st sem. 78 turnover = 3212.8 MF vs. 1571.2 MF in 77 (+24%).										
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 269	580	568 - 567	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.00c	3,138	1st 6 months 78 consolidated turnover (ex-tax) = 863 MF (+12% v. 77).										
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	388 - 15	29.90	29.10 - 28.50	—	5.0	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Paribas had intent to merge.										
TECHNIEY-UG-KUHLMANN.....	Chemum	110.90 - 62.10	91.90	88.30 - 87.60	16	5.4	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	23,491	PULK-Hyundai (Korea) accord for Myanmar aluminum plant project.										
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	500	498 - 496	4	2.3	42.7F - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	Group acquisition of Chrysler (UK) approved by London.										
SAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.70	88	86.50 - 84.10	—	6.8	—	5,450	1978 1st semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (+1.1%).										
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	595	579 - 577	12	3.0	45.5F - 47.80c - 48.00c	928	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March 1-Aug. 30) 14%.										
ROCHE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	125 - 48.50	122.40	118.60 - 118	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 1978 consolidated turnover = 13,164 MF vs. 12,238 MF in 1977 (+6.8%).										
ROBECO.....	Instal. Comp.	384 - 337.40	350	349.50 - 343.70	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Foreign share just listed on 4 Swiss exchanges, now traded on 13 exchanges.										
ROSIGNOL.....	Sla manuf.	1925 - 1225	1860	1815 - 1770	27	1.2	75.76 - 67.48 - 70.00c	310	ACRO (USA) acquisition allows group leveraged recap: to exceed 1 million.										
[b] Tax credit not included. [c] Consolidated.																			







## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3494	22% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1074	18% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
24	14% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
54	12% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
124	10% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
224	8% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
324	6% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
424	4% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
524	2% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
624	1% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
724	0.5% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
824	0.25% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
924	0.125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1024	0.0625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1124	0.03125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1224	0.015625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1324	0.0078125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1424	0.00390625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1524	0.001953125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1624	0.0009765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1724	0.00048828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1824	0.000244140625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
1924	0.0001220703125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2024	0.00006103515625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2124	0.000030517578125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2224	0.0000152587890625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2324	0.00000762939453125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2424	0.000003814697265625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2524	0.0000019073486328125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2624	0.00000095367431640625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2724	0.000000476837158203125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2824	0.0000002384185791015625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
2924	0.00000011920928955078125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3024	0.000000059604644775390625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3124	0.0000000298023223876953125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3224	0.00000001490116119384765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3324	0.000000007450580596923828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3424	0.0000000037252902984619140625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3524	0.00000000186264514923095703125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3624	0.000000000931322574611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3724	0.0000000004656612873057393828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3824	0.00000000023283064365286969140625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
3924	0.000000000116415321826434845703125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4024	0.0000000000582076609132172238765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4124	0.00000000002910383045658611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4224	0.0000000000145519152282930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4324	0.00000000000727595761414652930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4424	0.00000000000363797880707326264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4524	0.0000000000018189894035366313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4624	0.00000000000090949470176831565152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4724	0.000000000000454747350884157826264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4824	0.00000000000022737367544207891313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
4924	0.0000000000001136868377210394565152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5024	0.00000000000005684341886051972826264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5124	0.0000000000000284217094302598641313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5224	0.000000000000014210854715129932065152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5324	0.0000000000000071054273575949160326264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5424	0.0000000000000035527136787974580152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5524	0.000000000000001776356839398729007626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5624	0.0000000000000008881784196993845037626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5724	0.000000000000000444089209849692251881313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5824	0.0000000000000002220446049248461255941313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
5924	0.00000000000000011102230246242306279707626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6024	0.000000000000000055511151231211531313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6124	0.000000000000000027755575615576565152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6224	0.000000000000000013877787807788282826264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6324	0.000000000000000006938893903914141313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6424	0.00000000000000000346944695195707065152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6524	0.000000000000000001734723475978535326264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6624	0.00000000000000000086736173798926765152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6724	0.000000000000000000433680868994633826264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6824	0.00000000000000000021684043449731691313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
6924	0.0000000000000000001084202172486584565152930593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7024	0.00000000000000000005421010862432922826264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7124	0.00000000000000000002710505431216461255941313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7224	0.000000000000000000013552527156082306279707626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7324	0.000000000000000000006776263578041255941313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7424	0.0000000000000000000033881317890207626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7524	0.00000000000000000000169406589451255941313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7624	0.000000000000000000000847032947255941313230593828125% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7724	0.0000000000000000000004235164736279707626264611478765625% Unifed	1.28	1.24	0.04	7.74	7.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	0.00
7824	0.00000000000000000000021175823681255941										



هكذا قال الامام

12 Month Stock				O/S Prev				12 Month Stock				O/S Prev				12 Month Stock				O/S Prev			
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	S/S	High	Low	Quot.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	S/S	High	Low	Quot.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	S/S	High	Low	Quot.
1094	9/4	Rudack	48	5	2	84	84	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	2	Valuet	81c	4	8	26	25
1095	7/4	Rudack	p.54	4.4	5	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	2.0	5	12	12	114	114
1096	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	7.0	2	130	114	22	22
1097	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	4	10	36	28	28	28
1098	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1099	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1100	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1101	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1102	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1103	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1104	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1105	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1106	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1107	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1108	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1109	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1110	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1111	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1112	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1113	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1114	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1115	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1116	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1117	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1118	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1119	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1120	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1121	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1122	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1123	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1124	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1125	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1126	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1127	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1128	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1129	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1130	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1131	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1132	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1133	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1134	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1135	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1136	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1137	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1138	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1139	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1140	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1141	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1142	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1143	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1144	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1145	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1146	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1147	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1148	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1149	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1150	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1151	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1152	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1153	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1154	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1155	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1156	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1157	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1158	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1159	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	21
1160	1/4	Rusco		5	9	1	14	14	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	1/4	114	114	1.5	7	202	214	21	

## International

	1978			
	Yest	Prev	High	Low
rdam	91.90	88.10	100.80	85.60
is	108.38	105.62	119.93	94.04
huri	159.45	156.57	164.46	141.16

n 30	472.40	479.28	535.50	433.40
n 500	236.77	226.63	265.50	265.42
	72.43	73.44	82.51	55.45
	171.68	119.29	127.25	78.10
y	539.61	531.83	566.79	441.19
(n)	436.25	426.41	479.73	364.04
(o)	5,895.87	5,672.42	5,926.82	3,867.91
	294.00	289.50	342.00	289.50
new	(o)	old		

**NOTICE OF PURCHASE**  
**European Investment Bank**  
**8.25% Dollar Bonds of 1977,**  
**Due October 15, 1987**

ice is hereby given to Bondhold-  
that during the eleven-month  
ending October 14, 1939, U.S.

ending October 14, 1976 US  
0,000 were purchased by Indo-  
Asia Limited, Hong Kong for  
ment of such Bank. The principal  
of Bonds remaining in circula-  
on October 15, 1978 was US  
00,000.

**EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK**  
ember 3, 1978

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## MOI

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## 1,012 Goals in NHL, WHA

## Hull, Star in 2 Leagues, Retires

From Wire Dispatches  
WINNIPEG, Nov. 2 — Bobby Hull, of hockey's superstars, announced his retirement as a player yesterday but said that he would continue to be involved with the World Hockey Association (WHA) as a member of its board of directors.

Hull, 39, who was lured by the WHA from the NHL seven years ago, has been on a 10-day leave of absence to attend to personal business in Toronto.

"I have always said that I would play as long as I can continue to enjoy the game," said Hull. "However, for personal reasons I have not been able to devote my full attention to the game and, therefore, all fairness to my teammates and management, I feel that this is the best decision for all parties."

There had been reports that Hull, a forward, was attempting to get out of his contract with the Jets and return to the National Hockey League, possibly with the New York Rangers who obtained his rights, Ulf Nilsson and Anders Elberg, for multi-million dollar contracts this year. However, Hull said that he was using the retirement as a ploy to return to the NHL where he is still the second highest leading scorer with 604 goals for the Chicago Black Hawks in 1977-78. He scored 1,012 goals in his career.

"If I ever decide to play again, it will be with the Winnipeg Jets," he said. "Obviously, the decision hangs up my skates was not an easy one. So it would be ludicrous



Bobby Hull  
...in 1975 photo

for anyone to suggest that I am contemplating playing for another team."

If Hull did choose to return to the NHL, he would have to get a clearance from the Black Hawks. Hull, the chairman of the Black Hawks, said that the Hawks would never relinquish those rights.

"What I've said before still holds," Hull said. "If Bobby Hull comes back to the NHL, he will play for the Black Hawks. He will never play in an NHL game in Chicago Stadium if he's not in a Black Hawk uniform."

Hull, who owns one-seventh of

the Jets' WHA stock, was praised by Winnipeg president Michael Gombuty.

"It was Bobby Hull that made the NHL exciting in the 1960s," said Gombuty. "And it was Hull that provided the impetus for the development of the Winnipeg Jets into a major league team. Naturally, we are sorry to lose Bobby as a player but he will have the benefit of his expertise on our board of directors and I am sure we will rely on his vast experience to keep the Jets on top."

The Pointe Anne, Ont., native broke into the NHL in 1957-58. He lost the Calder Trophy that year as the league's top rookie to Frank Mahovlich.

Mahovlich, who bolted to the WHA in 1974-75 for a lucrative contract with Toronto Toros, also has called it quits. He completed a four-year contract with the Birmingham Bulls last year and it was by mutual agreement that he did not return to that WHA organization this season.

Hull was the first player to break the 50-goal plateau in a single season when he fired 54 in 1965-66.

He bettered that mark with 58 in 1968-69 — a record that was broken two seasons later by Phil Esposito, who scored 76 while with the Boston Bruins.

He holds NHL records for the most consecutive 30-or-more goal seasons, 13; the most 40-or-more goal seasons, 8; the most 50-or-more goal seasons, 5, and the most three-goal games, 28.



West Germans Hermann Greb, left, and Dieter Gopfert slump in exhaustion after rowing to victory in coxed pairs repechage at world rowing championships in New Zealand Thursday.

## 2 Nations Head for Final Clash

## German Rivalry Flares in Rowing Meet

LAKE KARAPIRO, New Zealand, Nov. 2 (AP) — A clash between East and West Germany for world rowing supremacy is evolving here as the world rowing championship moves toward the finals of the men's and women's events.

East Germany's team, which took five of the eight men's titles last year and all six women's events, seemed certain to be in every final after today's repechage events.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

New Zealand, cheered on by 14,000 fans lining the banks of the lake, came home powerfully at the end of the 2,000-meter course to beat Bulgaria, Australia, and France. Britain was fifth and was eliminated.

The other four join East and West Germany in the finals on Sunday.

The U.S. men's double sculls team of Olympians Chris Allsup and Christopher Wood won its repechage heat and got through to the finals.

The U.S. coxed four crew took a second place in its heat and also got through to the final. The United States will have finalists in six events, and possibly eight if national single sculls champion Greg Stone and coxless pairs crew Earl and Mark Borcherdt make it through the semifinals.

U.S. women rowers in the coxed pairs, double sculls, single sculls, and eight have all made it into the finals against the tough East European competition. The Irish coxless

Bribery Is Alleged  
Jockeys at Tracks in U.S. Said to Have Aided Fixer

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP) — A convicted horse race fixer has accused Angel Cordero, Jorge Velasquez, and Brailio Baeza, among other jockeys, of accepting bribes to control races for him, according to a copyrighted story in Sports Illustrated magazine.

Tony Ciulla, who is under federal protection, revealed that he had fixed several hundred races at tracks across the country and was most active in the New York area between 1972 and 1975, Sports Illustrated reported.

The FBI and the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force have been investigating the race fixings since 1973, according to the article. Ciulla paid Cordero, who has ridden two Kentucky Derby winners, as much as \$5,000 and other jockeys as little as \$200 to control races, according to the magazine. Ciulla's method was to bribe jockeys to hold back their horses in exacta or trifecta races, so that their horses would not finish 1-2 or 1-3-3, the story said. Wagers would be placed on the other combinations, resulting in big winnings for Ciulla and his partners, Sports Illustrated said.

Mike Venezia, Jacinto Vasquez and Mickey Solomon were among the other prominent active jockeys mentioned by Ciulla, and retired jockeys mentioned included Eddie Belmonte, Con Errico, and Baeza. All have denied involvement with Ciulla, the magazine said.

Ciulla described Cordero as being most adept at pulling back a horse and said that he and other top jockeys, although perennially big money-earners, accepted the bribes so that they could avoid taxes.

Ciulla said that he would testify

before a federal grand jury in New York that on several occasions, through intermediaries, he paid Cordero, Velasquez, Baeza, Venezia, Vasquez, and Belmonte between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a race to hold back horses, the magazine said. For key horses, Ciulla said that he paid as much as \$8,000 to a jockey, the story said.

Ciulla also had dealings with Johnny Campo, a prominent New York trainer, involving secret ownerships of horses who were used in fixed races, the magazine said.

Ciulla is cooperating with organized crime strike forces in various cities, including Boston and New York, the magazine said. A federal grand jury in Detroit recently indicted eight persons, including jockeys and trainers, on charges stemming from Ciulla's race-fixing operations, the article reported.

## Testifies in New Jersey

According to Sports Illustrated, Ciulla currently is testifying in another race-fixing case in Mount Holly, N.J., involving Garden State Park.

Ciulla, 35, a native of Boston, is a member of the Federal Witness Program, and has been given a new identity. Sports Illustrated said. By the time he was 26, the magazine said, Ciulla was barred from entering the 35 tracks policed by the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drug offenses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

## Nastase Also Advances

## Teacher Ousts Connors, Ashe in Japan

From Wire Dispatches  
TOKYO, Nov. 2 — Unseeded Brian Teacher battled his way into the semifinals of an international tennis tournament today with a testing 7-6, 7-6 victory over Arthur Ashe.

Teacher, who ousted top-seeded Jimmy Connors yesterday in one of the big upsets of the year, bettered Ashe in 12-point playoffs after each set reached a 6-6 tie.

The 23-year-old Teacher underwent 30 minutes of acupuncture before the match for an elbow injury he sustained while taking a shower after practice Thursday morning.

There were no service breaks in the first set. After losing the 12-point playoff, eighth-seeded Ashe broke through Teacher's serve in the first game of the second set. Teacher evened the score with a break of his own in the eighth game to force a playoff.

## No Major Victories

"I'll just play loose and see how it goes," Teacher said after the match. He turned professional in 1976 after playing for UCLA and has yet to win a major tournament. He never had played Ashe before.

"I didn't play well and I didn't serve well," Ashe said.

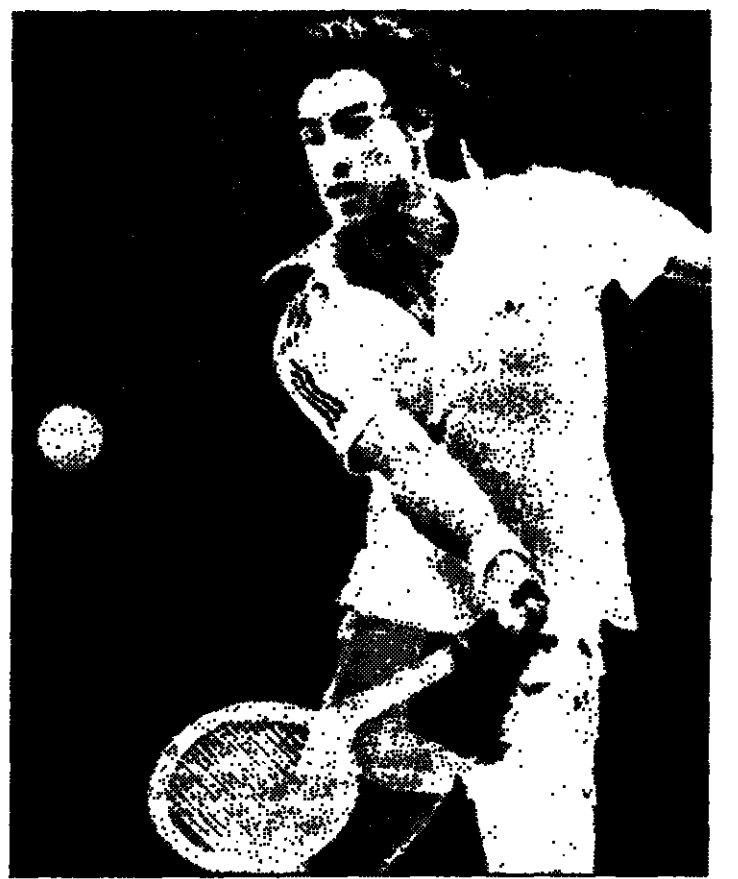
The Nastase also advanced to the semifinals, eliminating Eddie Dibbs, 4-6, 6-3. 6-4. Nastase plays the winner of tomorrow's quarterfinal between Bjorn Borg and Harold Solomon, while Teacher meets the winner of a quarterfinal between Vitas Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer.

Teacher upset Connors, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, yesterday.

The 26-year-old Connors had a relatively easy time winning the first set. But after taking a 4-2 lead in the second set, his sprained left leg seemed to bother him and he lost the next four games.

Connors made a strong effort to make a comeback in the third set. He played evenly with Teacher to the sixth game, but then started to make errors.

"Teacher played very well," Connors said. "My leg is okay. I lost because I did not play well."



Brian Teacher concentrates as he returns shot on his way to eliminating Jimmy Connors from a tennis tournament in Tokyo.

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Guethardt Ousts Kodes  
COLOGNE, Nov. 2 (AP) — Heinz Guethardt upset Jan Kodes, 6-3, 7-6, yesterday in a second-round match of the Cologne Grand Prix tennis tournament.

In other second-round matches, Conrado Baranzutti defeated Antonio Munoz, 6-2, 6-2, and Vijay Amritraj outlasted Trey Waltke, 7-6, 7-6.

In Paris, Tom Gullikson and Jeff Austin advanced to the quarterfinal of the Paris Open tournament, which also is part of the grand prix circuit. Gullikson beat Bernard Fritz, 6-2, 6-3. Austin, the brother of Tracy Austin, defeated Jean-Louis Haillet, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Patrick Froyois was a 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 winner over Victor Pescariu. Mark Cox beat Miguel Mir, 6-2, 6-0, and will meet Austin in the quarterfinal.

## European Cup Match

## Real Madrid Falls to Zurich in Soccer

ZURICH, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Real Madrid, many of their players, last night crashed out of a European Cup with a 2-0 loss to Grasshoppers Zurich.

Real, six-time winner of Europe's most coveted soccer trophy, were confident of reaching the quarterfinals after winning their second-round, first-leg match, 3-1, in Madrid two weeks ago.

Grasshoppers grabbed the lead after seven minutes through their dangerous striker Claudio Sulser — eighth goal in three matches.

The Swiss side needed just one more goal to level the aggregate score and qualify on the away-goal rule.

Real defended stubbornly, but only three minutes left, Sulser scored in a second goal. The Spanish side protested bitterly, with Real's manager, Juanito, and his assistant, Juanito, also shown the yellow card.

The Swiss crowd was ecstatic as final whistle sounded, while a all group of Scottish fans were jubilant in Eindhoven where Glasgow Rangers pulled off a 3-2 victory over the highly rated PSV, last season's winner of the UEFA Cup.

Rangers, held to a goalless draw by PSV in the first leg, won a goal down in the first minute of the second leg.

I looked set for another victory on Harry Lubeck put them ahead. Alec MacDonald equalized in

the 58th minute but Gerrie Deykers quickly made it 2-1. Goals from Derek Johnstone and Bobby Rush clinched the tie for Rangers, who in the opening round disposed of Italy's Juventus.

Nottingham Forest, first round conqueror of English third level Liverpool, the winners of the European Cup for the last two seasons, completed a crushing 7-2 aggregate victory over AEK Athens.

The Greek champions slumped to a 5-1 defeat in Nottingham, a bitter blow to their manager, Ferenc Puskas, who as a player masterminded Real Madrid's triumph in the 1950s.

Dieter Mueller scored twice against Lokomotiv Sofia to put Cologne through to the quarterfinals.

The West German champions won their second-round, second-leg match, 4-0, to complete a convincing 5-0 aggregate victory. Cologne's other goals came from Belgian international Roger van Gool and Joergen Glawatz.

East Germany's Dinamo Dresden also cruised to the last eight, thrashing Ireland's Bohemians, 6-0, in Dresden.

Poland's Wisla Cracow was held to a 1-1 home draw by Zbrojovka Brno of Czechoslovakia but qualified on the away-goal rule, having drawn the first leg, 2-2.

Sweden's Malmoe, which knocked out French champion Monaco in the first round of the European Cup, qualified for the quarterfinal with an excellent 2-0

home victory over Dinamo Kiev of the Soviet Union.

Malmoe drew the first leg, 0-0, and in four matches has yet to concede a goal. Carvin and Kinnvall scored for Malmoe, while Dinamo had star striker Oleg Blokhin carried off injured.

There was also a shock in the second round of the Cup Winners' Cup when the holders, Anderlecht of Belgium, were knocked out by Barcelona.

Barcelona pulled back a three-goal, first-leg deficit to level the scores. Extra time failed to settle the issue but Barcelona earned their place in the quarterfinals by winning the deciding penalty competition.

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